

AN INDEX TO THE MALAY VERNACULAR NAMES,
WITH COMMENTS

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[akar = climber; kayu = wood; pokok = tree; rumput = grass;
ubat = medicine]

aging-aging, = urang-aring, *Eclipta alba*,—802.

aguh, Apocynaceae which have round fleshy fruits, as *Willughbeia* and *Hunteria*. In 902 a *Willughbeia*: in 903 *Leuconotis eugeniifolius*.

akar batu (rock root), fungus rhizomorphs,—1675.

akar beranak gajah (big climbing birthwort), *Goniotalamus macrophyllus*,—39.

akar bukit, several species of the family Anonaceae, and in 54 one undetermined.

akar bumi (root of the world), *Rennellia paniculata*,—736.

akar pahit (bitter creeper), *Cyclea laxiflora*,—77.

ambin buah and amin buah, well-known names for *Phyllanthus urinaria*,—1268, 1269 and 1273, connected with the verb mengambin (to carry on the back) and denoting the position of the flowers under the stems.

ampenai tiong, *Hullettia dumosa*,—1388. mempenai is more usual than ampenai. It is applied to diverse plants.

anggerek, epiphytic orchids; in 1407 for *Dendrobium subulatum*.

ara (*Ficus*), very rarely used for other plants than *Ficus*, a noteworthy exception being ara tanah for *Euphorbia hirta*. Why the Malays, as undoubtedly they do, should classify it as an ara, is not obvious. Twice the name ara was applied to a *Grewia*, and once to *Ageratum*, and in all three its use seems to have been by mistake:

ara batu (rock ara), *Ageratum conyzoides*,—788.

ara bombong (swollen fig), *Ficus hispida*,—1374.

ara dani (speckled ara), *Grewia paniculata*,—198.

ara kesinai, *Ficus parietalis*,—1366.

ara lempong (light wood fig), *Ficus* sp.,—1377.

ara lumut (mud ara), *Grewia paniculata*,—194.

ara sungei (river fig), *Ficus hispida*,—1372.

ara tanah (ground ara), *Euphorbia hirta*,—1250-1252.

asam (a sour relish):

asam anyang, *Gnetum ? longispica*,—1615.

asam jawa (Java asam), *Tamarindus indica*,—459-460.

asam kumbang, in 869 *Ardisia* sp., but the name is not always so applied.

asam papan (asam with the flat stem), *Vitis novemfolia*,—316.

- asam riang**, *Vitis hastata*,—308. See riang.
- asam susok** (spur asam), *Rubus alceifolius*,—495.
- asam susor**, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*,—155.
- asin-asin**, Euphorbiaceae of the genera *Sauropus*, *Breynia*, and *Phyllanthus*. In 1302 for *Breynia reclinata*.
- ati-ati**, see hati-hati.
- aur-aur** or **awo-awo** or rumput **awo**, for *Commelina nudiflora* and allied plants. In 1538 for *Floscopa scandens*.
- pokok bajang beranak**. Bajang is a familiar spirit generated in blood spilled in child-birth. The plant called pokok bajang beranak is *Schefflera affinis*,—633, one of the 'rempah ratus' or hundred ingredients administered at the time of child-birth, and to these the Malays frequently attach fancy names, only known locally.
- bakong**, a name for *Crinum asiaticum*,—1510, known through all western Malaysia.
- akar belah** (misfortune creeper), *Rourea humilis*, 357.
- balek adap**, the common name for the genus *Mussaenda* in Malay, walek adap in Javanese,—691–695.
- balek angin**, species of *Mallotus* and *Macaranga*, which have leaves white behind, sometimes applied to a few other plants with similar leaves. Its use extends to the east of Java. *Mallotus barbatus*,—1334. *Mallotus cochinchinensis*, 1336–1337. *Mallotus macrostachyus*,—1331–1332. *Macaranga denticulata*,—1335. *Macaranga* ? *Hullettii*,—1352. *Coscinium Blumeianum*,—70.
- banar babi** (pig's banar), *Smilax Helferi*,—1534. Banar or chanar denotes such plants as *Smilax* and some species of *Dioscorea* in Sundanese, and may be heard sometimes in the Malay Peninsula.
- ubat barah** (boil medicine), *Lasianthus stipularis*,—755.
- pokok barek sisek puteh** (variegated plant with white scales), *Desmodium triflorum*,—411.
- batai**, a few trees of the Leguminosae. Its use, as in 402 for *Derris dalbergioides*, seems irregular until one remembers that this species is a tree and not a climber, as are most of the species of its genus.
- batang lada**, for lada-lada, *Ervatamia peduncularis*, 909. See under lada.
- batang sedawai**, *Smilax* ? *calophylla*, 1531. See dawai.
- bawang tanah** (ground onion), *Crinum asiaticum*,—1505. An unusual name.
- bayam** (spinach):
- bayam beraleh**, at Raub for *Cyrtandromoea grandis*,—979; and at Budu for an undeterminable *Cyrtandra*,—984–985.
- bayam merah** (red spinach), *Celosia cristata*, 1160.
- bayam rusa** (deer's spinach), in Pahang for *Melochia*

corchorifolia, 183–184, but applied otherwise in other parts of the Peninsula, e. g. to *Corchorus* and to *Cyathula*.

bayor, common to Sundanese and Malay for *Pterospermum* and certain allies. In 175–178 for *Pt. blumeianum* and an undetermined species, the latter being **bayor rimba** (virgin-forest bayor).

bebangun or **bangun-bangun**, **membangun**, **mangun-mangun**, *Coleus carnosus*,—1129–1131. Another form is **raja bangun**. In 982 *Cyrtandra cupulata* is a substitute for the *Coleus*.

bebaru is *Hibiscus tiliaceus*,—170. **Baru** is more common: it indicates that the plant gives fibre, and is known as far east as Soemba. In Timor it becomes **bauk**.

beberak, a name indicating that the plant to which it is given has a foul smell, denotes certain Rubiaceae, and in 754 is applied to *Chasalia curviflora*, which being allied to them is used as a substitute. The name is confused in the villages with the next.

beberas is a well-known name for species of *Aporosa*. In 751–752, perhaps from use of the plant in poulticing or perhaps by error for *beberak*, it is applied to *Chasalia curviflora*. As **beberas nasi** it is *Ardisia colorata* in 855.

bebuas is *Premna* and some rather similar shrubs. In 1074 *Premna pyramidata*, and in 105 *Memecylon dichotomum*. **Bebuas akar** in 105, for *Flacourtia jangomas* perhaps is from *beberak* as akar **temberak**, is also used for this plant.

bebulu, certain ovate-leaved shrubs or small trees, including *Ardisia ? crenata*, —863, and ? *Urophyllum glabrum*,—698.

bedara is sanskritic, originally denoting *Zizyphus jujuba*. As *widara* it still denotes it in Java; but this fruit-tree being rare in the Malay Peninsula, the word is used for a variety of trees with roundish fruits of moderate size; and in this way **bedara tiong**, in 875, is *Payena lucida*. **Bedara laut** should be treated as an entirely distinct name: it indicates those bitter plants whose roots or other parts are used to cure snake-bites, *Strychnos*, *Eurycoma*, and others.

bekak or **bikir**, pinnate-leaved trees, not naturally related to each other, the chief *Oroxylum indicum*,—986–990: **bikir angkup** and **bekak kampong** are also its names. The closely allied *Pajanelia Rheedei* is **bekak gunong** (mountain bekak). **Bekak rengat** (bekak for gripes), *Schefflera affine*, —634, is quite unrelated.

belalang puak, *Pittosporum ferrugineum*,—92. **Belalai puak** has also been recorded for this tree.

akar **belang** (either variegated creeper, or creeper for treating the skin disease belang), *Melothria sp.*,—621.

belat, *Ixora grandifolia*,—716.

belimbing, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*,—206–209, and *A. Carambola*,—210–213. As **belimbing hutan** (wild belimbing) *Connarus ? macrophylla*,—215.

beluru, *Entada*. In 481 it is apparently *E. spiralis* (E. Schefferi, Ridley).

benta denotes certain grasses. In 1602 it appears to indicate a *Panicum*, and in 1596 a *Paspalum*.

berambong = berembang, q.v.

beratai, *Derris dalbergioides*,—403, the same as *batai*, q.v.

berêksa and **berêksah**, sanskritic, originally denoting *Cassia fistula*, but this tree being rare in the Malay Peninsula, it is used for similar arboreous Cassias, as *C. nodosa*,—426.

berembang is a name invariably applied to trees, and in this form indicates haunted, but **berembang**, **berombong**, **merembang**, **merimbong** and **merombong** are interchanged. **Berembang** indicates *Sonneratia acida* in southern Sumatra as well as in the Malay Peninsula, and seems to be the central form of this plant name. In 599 it stands for the similar *S. Griffithii*, and in 805 as **berambong**, for *Vernonia javanica*. No fewer than sixteen genera, chiefly unrelated to each other, are said to possess the name in one form or another, *Adina* for instance in four forms.

berêmi, small herbs as *Curanga*, *Herpestis* and *Limnophila* of Scrophulariaceae. In 970 it stands for *Curanga amara*.

berkerak (the dirty plant), *Saprosma Scortechinii*,—760. Kerak-kerak is a word for the scraps of food which adhere to the cooking-pot, turn sour and smell: *Saprosma*, as its botanical name also implies, has a vile smell.

berkuching (the catkin-ed), *Coelodiscus montanus*,—1329.

berkunyit or **merkunyit**, **kunyit-kunyit** or **kekunyit**, species of Menispermaceae on account of their yellow wood. See kunyit.

berseh hitam (black cleanser), scarcely a good plant-name, but used for *Elephantopus scaber*,—766, and *Zingiber Ottensii*,—1476, when these, each having wider-known names, are two of the *rempah ratus* or hundred simples used in child-birth. The rootstock of the first is black, and so is the flesh of the rhizome of the second.

bertangwali, corrupt, for *Tinospora crispa*,—61. Petawali is usual; beratowali occurs in Java.

bertimun tikus, *Gymnopetalum cochinchinense*,—615. Cf. metimun.

beti-beti, a name requiring investigation. In 1075, a *Calli-carpa*, apparently *C. longifolia*.

betik, well known in Malaya and Sumatra for *Carica Papaya*,—625–627.

- akar beting**, apparently for **akar bintang**, in 290 for a *Hippocratea*.
- biak**, in the Malay Peninsula, but not beyond, for *Mitragyne speciosa*,—643–645.
- bintang beraleh** (shooting star), *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*,—322.
- birah** is a name used through Malaysia for such Aroids as *Colocasia* and *Alocasia*. **Birah hitam** (black birah) is applied to *Xanthosoma violaceum*,—1568–1569.
- ubat **bisa hati** (medicine for poison at the heart), *Ardisia littoralis*,—850.
- bolai** or **bonglai**, very well known through Malaya for *Zingiber Cassumunar*,—1469–1475: the allied *Z. Ottensii*, with a black rhizome is **bolai hitam**,—1476. But there is another bolai or bonglai, the tree *Oroxylum indicum*. Apparently this tree, to the south of Perak, is rarely bolai, but bekak or bikir.
- buah keras** (the hard fruit), *Aleurites moluccana*,—1316.
- bubut**, *Clerodendron villosum*,—1095.
- bulang** and **bulanggan** are names used alike for *Gmelina villosa*,—1076–1080, and *Canthium horridum*,—737; but chiefly for the first.
- buloh** (bamboo): in 1614 for a *Schizostachyum*; **buloh gading** for *Bambusa ? Wrayi*,—1611–1612; and **buloh hauw** for *Gigantochloa Scortechinii*,—1613.
- kayu **bulu**, *Hedyotis congesta*,—689.
- bunga** (flower):
- bunga china** (chinese flower) *Gardenia florida*,—700–709; and on account of the close similarity of its double flowers *Ervatamia coronaria*,—908: more rarely such a plant as *Solanum verbascifolium*,—946.
 - bunga raya** (big flower) is *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*,—157–165.
 - bunga siam** (siamese flower) is *Acacia farnesiana*,—486.
 - bunga tanjong** (headland flower) is *Mimusops Elengi*,—876–882, from Achin to the Moluccas.
 - bunga tunjong** is properly the Waterlily, and the name as given to *Asclepias curassavica* in 922 must be regarded as misplaced.
- bungau**, certain Euphorbiaceae, e.g. *Glochidion obscurum*,—1293, and ? *Breynia reclinata*,—1304.
- bungor** or **bungur**, both in Malay and Sundanese denotes species of *Lagerstroemia*. As sterile specimens of this genus are difficult to discriminate, 590–597 are only partially determined. In 597 one is called **bongor betul** (true bongor), and in 595 one is called **bongor melukut** (rice-chaff bongor).
- chabai**, sanskritic, for long pepper, and extended with qualifying words to a few other plants. In 904 **chabai hutan**

(woodland chabai) for *Kopsia larutensis*, but until this use is confirmed it must be considered incorrect. In 1201 **chabai tali** is used for an undetermined pepper: the name, meaning rope chabai, belongs to *Helicteres isora*, the fruits of which are twisted rope-like.

daun **chabang tiga** (trefoil), for several plants. In 216 for *Evodia latifolia*.

chadak, *Zingiber spectabile*,—1468.

chapa, *Blumea balsamifera*,—811–829; and in 767–768 applied to *Elephantopus scaber*.

charek putri (princess' charek); charek denotes certain species of *Vitis*, and charek putri in 303 is the pretty *V. cinnamomea*.

chekor, *Kaempferia Galanga*,—1424–1430. It becomes cheker in Sundanese, chekir in the Lesser Sunda islands, chekur in Bali, cheku in Celebes, &c.

chekor manis (sweet chekor) is a name for certain Euphorbiaceae, such as *Phyllanthus reticulatus* and *Sauropus albicans*. In 1306–1307 it is the latter.

chemangan, a name not met with elsewhere than at Kuala Kangsar, for a *Gastrochilus*,—1434.

chemêmar or **chemamah**, *Micromelum hirsutum*,—227–228, and the allied *Clausena excavata*,—230.

chemkian or **jemakian**, *Croton Tiglium*,—1331. Other forms of it are **chemekiyan** and **chemengkiyan**.

chempa, *Elaeocarpus ? obtusus*,—202. This is mentioned in Wilkinson's Dictionary as for an unidentified plant.

chempaka, sanskritic, for *Michelia Champaca*,—10–11.

chenderai, *Grewia paniculata*,—191–197. Its application in 656 to *Coptosapelta flavescens*, appears to be an error.

chenderong hari and **jenduang hari**, *Vernonia cinerea*,—807–808: also **chongchong hari**, in 806. These three variants came from Telok Anson, and the origin of the name is possibly Chinese, as **chundong ari** applied at Raub to *Erigeron linifolium* is near to the Java-Chinese name for the latter plant, chong-hin-chau.

chengkam harimau (tiger's grip), *Trevesia cheiranthia*,—638.

tapak rimau (tiger's footmark) is a more usual name.

chengkeh hutan (wild cloves), *Cinnamomum sp.*,—1222.

chengkering, *Hedyotis glabra*,—684. It has been said that this name belongs to species of *Erythrina*, but it belongs to both when used for poulticing the abscess called chengkering.

chentawan, **sentawan** and **tentawan**, the last the commonest, for several woody climbers. In 1383 it is for *Conocephalus amoenus*, see tentawan.

cheraka is *Plumbago*. **Cheraka-cheraka** (bastard cheraka) is a species of *Eranthemum*,—1024, with some resemblance to *Plumbago*.

- cheras**, *Phyllanthus reclinatus*,—1303, perhaps a form of the next, for *P. frondosus* is **cherek hantu**.
- cherek**, **cheret** and **chirit** (severe diarrhoea) gives names to several plants used in treating it; the chief *Micromelum hirsutum*, 222–226, and 229. **Secherek** is a common form of it. It has become fixed to a sufficient extent for other pinnate-leaved similar trees to share the name; but not so fixed as to prevent various quite unlike trees from obtaining it too, e.g., species of *Diospyros*, *Maba*, *Gnetum*, &c.
- cheremai**, *Cicca disticha*,—1295; and in 1292 *Glochidion obscurum* of the same affinity.
- chichah**, *Stereospermum fimbriatum*,—1001–1006.
- chichang** or **chinchang**, *Allophylus ternatus*,—323.
- chichiak** or **siak-siak**, q.v., *Dianella ensifolia*,—1522.
- chiku**, a Philippine name adopted for the American *Achras Zapota*,—871, in ultimate origin Mexican.
- chili besar**, *Capsicum annuum*,—954.
- akar chinas**, *Combretum ? sundaicum*,—517.
- chiprah**, a form of **chemperai**; for *Champereia Griffithii*,—1241, and *Lepionurus sylvestris*,—1242–1243.
- chiput-chiput**, *Myxopyrum nervosum*,—897.
- chong-chong hari**, see **chenderong hari**.
- chong churat**, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—671, probably for **chong cherek**.
- chong kait**, *Zizyphus elegans*,—298. **Kait** refers to the hooked prickles.
- chong keradak**, *Dissochaeta gracilis*,—575, and *Cinnamomum iners*,—1213.
- chuchor atap**, *Baeckia* and *Leptospermum*, the leaves of which are used medicinally, and stocked dry in drug shops. It happens that the leaves of *Leucopogon malayanus* are extremely like those of *Leptospermum flavescens*, and the name may be extended to it, as in 833.
- chudok**, *Thottea ? parviflora*,—1184.
- chuk**, a Sakai word for latex, and in 926 applied to *Hoya*.
- chundong ari**, see **chenderong hari**.
- dada kura** (tortoise breast), perhaps better **dadah kura** (tortoise's medicine chest), fairly well known for *Fagraea racemosa*,—929; but not so well known as **sepuleh**.
- rumput dadalipan** (centipede grass), *Stenotaphrum Helferii*,—1599–1600.
- dadap**, the *Erythrina*s; in 389–390 for *Erythrina indica*.
- dakelin**, *Eclipta alba*,—800.
- dani** or **redani**, *Quisqualis densiflora*,—520–521. **Ara dani** has also been heard.
- darah**, *Barringtonia racemosa*,—551, probably for **pokok darat** (shore tree).

pokok darah belut (eel's blood plant), in 1289 *Phyllanthus ?reticulatus*. The name has been recorded for the unlike *Mezoneuron sumatranum*.

daun (a leaf):

daun esek nanak (leaf for curing esek nanak, a skin complaint), *Uvaria* sp.,—15; but in this place it is for an abdominal disorder.

daun payong (umbrella leaf), a well-known name for *Biohytum*; in 204–205 for *B. adiantoides*. The name is met with in Sumatra as well.

daun tuba (leaf tuba), *Diospyros Wallichii*,—884; a well-known name for a few species of *Diospyros* the leaves of which serve as a fish poison.

dawah, *Eclipta alba*,—801.

dawai (wire); **dawai-dawai**, **dedawai**, and **sedawai** denote certain wiry plants such as *Smilax*. **Batang sedawai** is *S. ?calophylla*,—1531. Secondly they denote certain bushes with tough stems, such as the species of *Zizyphus*. Further, the names are given to a few unrelated plants, so that we obtain **sedawai hitam**,—582, for *Memecylon ?minutiflorum*, and **sedawai puteh**,—114, for a *Calophyllum*, neither being apt.

dedalu. The chief application is to the mistletoes; and that the Malays should include *Hydnophytum formicarum* along with them is not surprising: they have in that failed only in recognizing the difference between epiphytism and parasitism. But they give the name to *Salix*, which is quite incongruous. In 1233 **dedalu api** is *Loranthus ferrugineus*; and in 1404–1405 **dedalu** is *Salix tetrasperma*.

dedaup, the Bauhinias; in 458 *Bauhinia bidentata*.

delima, sanskritic, for *Punica Granatum*,—600–603.

depu, *Wikstroemia Ridleyi*,—1230. See Gimlette, Malay poisons, 1929, p. 222.

derahan, from pendarahan, a name covering several Myristicas, and in 1225 a *Litsea*.

derajang or **teradang** or **terajang**, for terentang, *Lepisanthes Kunstleri*,—329.

derita dapor (support of the hearth), *Gomphostemma crinitum*,—1159. The name suggests that the plant may be put under the clay in constructing a hearth, but that it is so used remains unrecorded.

akar ding or **tanding**, *Smilax myosotiflora*,—1532–1533.

dukong anak (the child pick-a-back); for species of the Euphorbiaceae, such as *Phyllanthus Niruri*,—1266, and *P. urinaria*,—1270–1271, with fruits under the horizontal branches, essentially the same in meaning and application as ambin buah, q.v.

duri kabu in 1662 is attached to *Helminthostachys zeylanica*, but cannot belong to it.

durian (the thorny fruit), *Durio zibethinus*; and from its similar fruit, *Anona muricata*: this having come to the Malays via the west, is **durian bengala** (Bengal durian) and **durian maki** (Mecca durian),—21–24.

ekor (a tail):

ekor kuching (cat's tail): for several different plants: *Didymocarpus crinita*,—976; *Dysophylla auricularia*,—1150; *Heliotropium indicum*,—937; *Uraria crinita*,—407: and a longer list of plants so named might be made from other sources.

ekor merak (peacock's tail), a more or less fixed name for the species of *Selaginella*, from the iridescence which they often possess. In 1666–1670 it stands for *S. atroviridis* and *S. illustris*. Substituted for ekor merak sometimes is **paku merak** (peacock's fern), which stands for *S. illustris*, *S. caudata*, *S. Wallichii*, and *S. Willdenowii*. Also **paku jambul merak** (peacock's crest fern) stands for *S. atroviridis*,—1664.

ekor serangat, *Flacourtia jangomas*,—102.

ekor tupai (squirrel's tail), *Justicia betonica*,—1043.

daun ekor bukit. Two plants were obtained from the same midwife with this name; one **daun ekor bukit derimba** (virgin forest ekor bukit), *Gomphandra salicifolia*,—284, the other **daun ekor bukit kampong** (village ekor bukit), *Uvaria micrantha*,—16.

gambir (gambier):

gambir badak (rhinoceros' gambier), *Maesa ramentacea*,—837.

gambir batu (rock gambier), *Psychotria ? rhinocerotis*,—743.

ganding or **gandang**, *Carallia*. **Ganding hutan** (wild ganding) in 883 is applied to *Diospyros graciliflora*, but it is suspected as the treatment recommended seems scarcely right.

gatal is itch, and **daun gatal** is *Laportea* which causes irritation; **rumput gatal** (itch grass) is *Homalomena Griffithii*,—1577, which used as a poultice is a rubefacient.

gehar, *Xylopi ferruginea*,—57.

gelang, for *Portulaca*: *P. oleacea* in 94. It is a name common to Malay and Sundanese. **Daun gelang** used for *Micromelum hirsutum*,—225 is an unusual name, and can scarcely have any direct connexion with the other application of gelang.

geli (tickling), *Homalomena purpurascens*,—1576. The name from a Sakai, but Malays use it for other aroids.

gelugor or **asam gelugor**, *Garcinia atroviridis*,—109–110.

- gelugor tawar** (insipid gelugor), *Gonostylus Maingayi*,—203.
- gemotan pachat**, *Rinorea Kunstleriana*,—87.
- gerigi**, *Connaropsis sericea*,—214.
- geronggang** or **geronggong**, for *Cratoxylon*. For *C. formosum* in 97, as **geronggang betina**.
- getang** denotes certain Compositae, such as *Spilanthes acmella*. In 795 it is the related *Synedrella nodiflora*.
- getangguri** = senanguri or seliguri, q.v.
- gilik**, *Psychotria sarmentosa*,—740. Probably a Sakai word.
- gorek** and **gorek-gorek**, the woody climber, *Caesalpinia bonducella*,—469–474; and in 464 the rather similar *Mezoneuron sumatranum*.
- guchek**, **gunchak**, **gunchiak** and sometimes **gunchian** are applied to *Antidesma*. In 1309–1310 they are transformed into **kunchor** and **kunchow**, and stand for *A. ghaesembilla*. As **gunchak gajah** (elephant or big guchek) 1313 is *A. montanum*.
- gundak api**, *Vitis cinnamomea*,—301.
- gurah** in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula is *Sapium indicum*. **gurah peria** (bitter pumpkin guurah), *Croton caudatum*,—1321.
- hahu-hahu**, *Boschia Griffithii*, which 174 seems to be.
- hakek**, a Sakai name for *Pandanus*:
- hakek jehun**, *Pandanus ? Klossii*,—1561.
- hakek preh**, *Pandanus ? aurantiacus*,—1562.
- haliya** (ginger). The Malays recognize three varieties of *Zingiber officinale*, **haliya bara**,—1460–1461; **haliya hudang**,—1463–1464; and **haliya padi**,—1462.
- haliya hantu** (ghost or wild ginger) and **haliya rimba** (virgin forest ginger) are *Globba panicoides*,—1419.
- rumput halyor** or **rumput halir**, *Ruellia repens*,—1012–1013.
- hati-hati** (heart-like, from the leaves), a widely-spread name for *Coleus atropurpureus*,—1133–1143, and *Coleus Blumei*,—1144–1146.
- hawar-hawar**, *Floscopa scandens*,—1540, a form of aur-aur, q.v.
- huka haga**, *Pellacalyx* sp.,—512.
- inai** (henna), *Lawsonia inermis*,—583–589. Inai comes from the arabic, and in 589 the plant is **inai parsi** (persian henna). The dyeing of finger-nails, &c., as done by henna, can be done equally by means of the flowers of *Impatiens balsamina*, and its allies. (See Burkill in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, N.S. 3, 1907, p. 565.) This leads to the name **inai paya** for *Hydrocera angustifolia*, which is almost an *Impatiens*: and from *Hydrocera inai paya* has been passed on to sundry marsh herbs which are useless for dyeing, e.g.

Jussiaea linifolia,—605, and *Hygrophila angustifolia*,—1016.

ipi kelah, *Ficus callicarpa*,—1368.

jagong, through Malaysia for *Zea Mays*, the maize plant,—1588. *Sorghum* is also a jagong, but with a qualifying word.

jaing or **jeing**, *Rhodamnia trinervia*,—522–525.

rumpit jalang (wild grass), *Ageratum conyzoides*,—775.

jambu, sanskritic, denoting *Eugenia*, and to *Eugenia* is added very naturally *Psidium*.

jambu ayer (water jambu), *Eugenia* ? *chlorantha*,—535, and *E.* ? *urceolata*,—539.

jambu ayer mawar (rose-water jambu), *E. Jambos*,—531.

jambu berêksa (tree-cassia jambu), *Psidium Guyava*,—544–546.

jambu biji (seedy jambu), the same,—541–548.

jambu bubul, *E. malaccensis*,—532.

jambu kling (jambu of the colour of the skin of a Tamil), *E. malaccensis*, var.—533.

jambu padang (field jambu), *Psidium Guyava*,—548.

jambu putih (white jambu), *Eugenia pendens*,—534.

janggi padang, *Breynia reclinata*,—1301.

janggus or **gajus**, *Anacardium occidentale*,—353.

jangkak, *Xylopia ferruginea*,—53, a form of jangkang which is applied to several allied plants.

jarak, the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, from southern Sumatra to Bali, and probably farther, and with qualifying words extending to other members of the Euphorbiaceae. Poisonous properties cause *Plumbago* to be classed as jarak, for **daun jarak** is *Plumbago zeylanica*: jarak, unqualified, denotes *Ricinus communis*,—1357–1358: in 1317–1318 it is *Jatropha Curcas*. Also there are the following three qualified names:

jarak rumah (domestic jarak), *Ricinus communis*,—1356.

jarak melaka (Malacca jarak), *Jatropha Curcas*,—1319.

jarak pagar (hedge jarak), the same,—1320.

jarang-jarang, see penjarang.

jaras, *Cóptosapelta flavescens*,—655.

jari (a digit):

jari buaya (crocodile's toes), *Trichosanthes Wallichiana*,—612.

jari chichak (house lizard's toes), *Vandellia crustacea*,—965, and *Bonnaya brachiata*,—971.

jarum, or **nyarum**, **jarum-jarum** or **nyarum-nyarum**, and **senyarum**: names for a group of shrubs of the Rubiaceae, including *Pavetta*, *Ixora*, and *Chasalia*; and into it are sometimes placed unrelated plants as *Leptonychia*. In the above pages for *Pavetta indica*,—719–723; *Ixora Lobbii*,—

710; *Chasalia curviflora*,—753; and for *Leptonychia glabra* of the Sterculiaceae,—189, and an *Ardisia* of the Myrsinaceae,—870. The name refers to the style and stigma or else to the bud looking like the needle of a balance.

jelai. The application is uncertain. In 850 it stands for *Maeseramentacea*; in 1663 for *Helminthostachys zeylanica*: elsewhere than in the above pages it is *Aphania paucijuga*. In Borneo **jele** and **jelai** are the grain crops, *Coix lachrymans* and *Zea mays* (Job's tears and maize), and **henjelai**, **menjelai** and **kedelai** belong to *Coix* in the Peninsula.

kelas, *Eurycoma longifolia*,—262.

jelatang, the stinging nettles. *Laportea stimulans* being that which takes the largest place in the life of the Malays is generally **jelatang**, no further word being necessary; but in 1390 it is **jelatang gajah** (elephant or big nettle).

jelita, *Corchorus capsularis*,—199–201, from the Bengali *nalita*.

jelor kait, *Illigera ? appendiculata*,—1229.

jelutan, *Lagerstroemia* sp.,—596.

jemerah or **jemerelang**, for various Leguminosae: in 393 for *Millettia serica*.

jenduang hari, see *chenderong hari*.

jenjarum, see *jarum*.

jenjuang or **senjuang**, the genera *Dracaena* and *Cordyline*. In 1525 for *Dracaena congesta*.

jenlidah, *Jussiaea erecta*,—606.

jeragor, a variant of *johor*, *Cassia siamea*,—430.

jering, for *Pithecolobium lobatum* in Sumatra, the Peninsula, and Java,—488–489.

jering atap, *Leucopogon malayanus*,—833 is a mistake for **choreng atap**.

jerok, a generic name for the fruits of *Citrus*, which in 115 as **jerok merah** (red jerok) and **jerok putih** (white jerok) stands for *Eurya acuminata*.

jerun, *Sida rhombifolia*,—128–137.

jirak, recorded for three diverse trees, possessing in common pinnate leaves: the chief **jirak** seems to be *Heynea trijuga*. In 991 for *Oroxylum indicum*.

jitan for *Willughbeia*: it becomes **jitahan** in Sumatra. In 899–901 it stands for an undetermined *Willughbeia*.

johong beraleh (spell moving), for *Polygonum tomentosum*,—1169, and *Floscopa scandens*,—1537.

rumpul julong, *Dracaena graminifolia*,—1524. **Julong** means first-fruits: it enters into the names of a great variety of plants, and research is desirable into its uses.

kabut, used by Sakai in Pahang, in 60 for an Anonaceae; in 983 for *Cyrtandra cupulata*; and as **meroyan kabut** in 279–280 for *Chailletia Griffithii*.

kacham or **kecham**, for plants of the Myrsinaceae, e.g. species of *Maesa*, *Embelia* and *Ardisia*, but rare. It has also been attributed to an *Eugenia*. In 868 it stands for an *Ardisia*.

kachang (a bean):

kachang bendi, the second word from Hindi, *Hibiscus esculentus*,—156.

kachang belimbing (ridged bean), *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*,—425.

kachang kayu (tree bean), *Cajanus indicus*,—420–424.

kachang paleh (? false bean), *Mucuna biplicata*,—388.

kachang parang (sword bean), *Canavalia gladiata*,—386.

kachang perut ayam (fowl's gut bean), *Vigna catianga*,—382.

kachang sepalit, *Phaseolus calcaratus*,—381.

kachip fatimah or **kachit fatimah** (Fatimah's betel scissors), for several plants used in child-bed, and for that reason dedicated to Fatimah. *Labisia pothoina* is the chief of them, —841–846. **Kachip patimah**,—842, **selusoh fatimah**,—849, and **rumput sitti fatimah**,—844, are other names for it. This plant is common through the Peninsula, but if not handy a substitute is found: thus it is that the name is passed on to *Sonerila nidularia* in 569 and to *Phyllagathis rotundifolia* in 571–572.

kadok, *Piper longum*, and with a qualifying word for other peppers. As **kado-kado** it reaches the Moluccas. **Kadok kampong**, *Piper Chaba*,—1190–1191.

akar kait-kait or **akar kekait** (barbed climber), for the genus *Uncaria*, common to Malay and Sundanese. In 650–651 it stands for *Uncaria ferrea*, and in 652 for an undetermined *Uncaria*. The application of the name to the allied *Wendlandia paniculata*, 661, is scarcely justified, as it is not barbed.

kanching baju (coat button), for plants with a flower-head suggesting a coat button: usually for *Bidens pilosa*,—793–794: in 1128 for *Hyptis brevipes*.

kandarusa, for *gandarusa*, q.v.

kandis, a name for various *Garcinias*. In 111 for *Garcinia Gaudichaudii*.

kanep, see *kemed*.

kangkong, the vegetable *Ipomoea aquatica*.

kangkong putri (princess' kangkong), *Neptunia oleracea*,—479.

kankatang (bastard katang), *Oroxylum indicum*,—999, from its slight resemblance to *Cynometra* which is katang.

kantan, *Phaeomeria imperialis*,—1483–1484.

kapas and **kapuah** (cotton). There is only one species of the genus *Gossypium* at all common in the Malay Peninsula, namely *G. brasiliense*,—118–122.

kapas hantu (ghost or wild cotton) outside the Peninsula is

a name for *Abroma fastuosa*; but in the Peninsula it is more commonly applied to *Hibiscus abelmoschus*,—166–169.

kapor, both lime and camphor. **Kayu kapor**, *Cinnamomum javanicum*,—1220.

ubat karang-karang, several unlike plants, which are used medicinally in treating the form of syphilis, which is called karang-karang, a drug-name, rather than a plant-name. In 366–368 it denotes *Cnestis ramiflora*.

kasai, *Pometia pinnata*,—343–347. But the Malay is not so completely conversant with this tree as to restrict the name to it.

kata and **katak** are names which among the Malays seem to have three applications: one in which they appear also as **kertak** and **keretak**, indicates chestnuts of the genus *Castanopsis*; the second, which appears commonly as **otak**, indicates *Buchanania*; the third is applied to the genera *Callicarpa*, *Geunsia*, &c. In the above pages the name as **kata kera** is applied only to the third group of plants, and 1064–1065 indicating *Callicarpa arborea*, or 1073 an unidentified *Callicarpa*.

kateh murai, *Hedyotis glabra*,—683.

kati lima, see **sekati lima**.

katob perenggan (? for **katup perenggan**), *Kyllinga brevifolia*,—1580.

katut selaya, *Breynia discigera*, 1297.

kayu (wood):

kayu beduri, *Coscinium Blumeianum*,—68.

kayu busok (fetid wood) in 429 denotes *Cassia nodosa*, but incorrectly, busok as a familiar word having been substituted for the unrecognized sanskritic berêksa. This is an illustration of the way in which so many plant-names are made.

kayu kepialu (fever wood), *Vernonia javanica*,—804.

kayu kering (dry wood), *Mallotus anisophyllus*,—1344.

kayu lada (pepper wood), *Ervatamia cylindrocarpa*,—911.
See lada.

kayu mata hari (sun wood), *Dissochaeta annulata*,—576.

kayu metah (glistening wood), *Anplectrum glaucum*,—577.

kayu puteh (white wood), *Phyllanthus pulcher*,—1285.

kayu singa (lion's wood), *Abroma augusta*,—185, which is also **kuku singa**.

kechubong, *Datura fastuosa*,—959–961. It extends at least to Bali. The Malays recognize a few other plants as kinds of kechubong, qualifying this name with a word to find a name for them. It is noteworthy that the character linking them together is not the poisonousness, but the possession of large white or pale lilac tubular flowers, and other eye-characters of *Datura*.

kedudok, see *sendudok*.

kekabu or **kekabau**, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*,—123–127.

kekait, see *kait-kait*.

kekapal, *Hoya ? diversifolia*,—925.

kekara or **kara-kara**, *Desmodium heterophyllum*,—414. **Kachang kara** the allied *Dolichos lablab*.

kekêni, *Languas sp.*, 1493.

kekunyit or **kunyit-kunyit**. Species of the Menispermaceae with the yellow substance, berberine, in their stems have this name, kunyit meaning turmeric. **Kekunyit** denotes *Coscinium Blumeianum* in 69, and *Fibraurea chloroleuca* in 66. **Berkunyit**, for what seems to be a *Tiliacora*,—71, is essentially the same word.

keladi, widely used in the first place for *Colocasia esculentum* (*C. antiquorum*); and indeed Dr. K. Heyne attributes the name for eastern Malaysia to no other plant. The Malays qualifying it by another word denote various tuberous plants by it.

keladi bemban (keladi like *Donax*), *Stachyphrynium sp.*,—1498.

keladi hudang (shrimp keladi), *Colocasia esculentum*,—1567.

keladi murai (magpie-robin's keladi), *Tacca cristata*,—1514.
pokok kelambu, *Scoparia dulcis*,—972.

kelampi, **kelampayan** and **kelapayan**, sanskritic, *Anthocephalus indicus*,—647–649.

kelampong puyoh, *Solanum nigrum*,—944.

kelap, *Symplocos rubiginosa*,—885, a Sakai word.

kelat, a generic name for *Eugenia*, and similar trees, very abundantly used in the Malay Peninsula and in southern Sumatra; but scarcely known farther away. In 537 it is used for *Eugenia lineata*.

kelat puteh in 350 is *Mischocarpus Lessertianus*; but to call this tree a kelat is rather an outrage upon the word.

kelayar, *Monochoria vaginalis*,—1536. The name means connected with a sail. **Chabang layar** is another name for the plant.

kelemoyang, **kelemoyak**, **kemoyang** and **kemoyan**, well-known names for species of *Homalomena*,—1570–1575.

kelêreh, *Homonoia riparia*,—1359.

ubat kelurut tanjong, *Phyllanthus pulcher*,—1283. *Kelurut* is a chancre.

keluwah,? *Nephrodium heterocarpum*,—1633; not truly a plant-name, but the method of using it medicinally.

kemad or **kaneb**, *Apama tomentosa*,—1182. A Sakai name.

keman ayer and **keman gajah**, *Neptunia oleracea*,—479–480.

Keman hantu is also this plant.

kemanchong is a name requiring investigation. A Malay employed by Mr. Ridley in Pahang attached it to a specimen of *Dysoxylon angustifolium*, and other writers, when taking it up, have printed it kamanjong and kemanjong. In 1300 it denotes *Breynia reclinata*.

kemangi, *Ocimum basilicum*,—122, and allied scented plants. A fragrant Cinnamon is **medang kemangi**—the central idea of the name being the giving of an aroma to food. Not all varieties of *O. basilicum* are mild enough for use with food, and those that are not, are not kemangi.

kembang (an opening bud) is a word much more abundantly used in Java than in the Malay Peninsula, and is generally applied to showy flowers which are cultivated as ornaments.

kembang lohor (the bud which opens at noon), *Abutilon indicum*,—148.

kembut, see kentut.

kemoyang and **kemoyan**, see kelemoyang.

kempas or **kumpas** is applied to several woody plants, and one of them is *Koompassia malaccensis*,—453.

kemuchut or **kemunchup**, the Love-grass, *Chrysopogon aciculatus*,—1594.

rumput kenarus, *Lycopodium cernuum*,—1673.

kendudok, see sendudok.

kenedai, *Bridelia* and some allied plants. In 1264–1265 it is *B. monoica* and *B. ? penangiana*.

kentut, **kentut-kentut** or **sekentut**, plants with a most objectionable faecal smell, in the first place *Paederia foetida*,—762, and in the second place species of *Saprosma* as *S. glomerulatum*,—759, and *Lasianthus*, as in *L. filiformis*,—758.

kepala tupai (squirrel's head), *Drynaria quercifolia* and *D. sparsisora*,—1636–1637.

kepayang, for certain largish fruits with seeds that contain oil, chiefly *Pangium edule*, and the species of *Hydnocarpus*. It is also used for the Cucurbit, *Hodgsonia capniocarpa*, and various other plants. The sanskritic name kelampayan, curtailed in Malay to kelapayan and kepayan, is confused by the village Malays, and thus **kepayang ayer** for *Nauclea purpurascens* and *Gardenia tentaculata* is obtained. Dr. Gimlette considers that *Hodgsonia* should be **kelapayang**, instead of kepayang, another confusion having occurred. Where in 315 it is attributed to *Vitis novemfolia*, the similarity of the name **akar kum papan** is recognizable, and apparently there is a fourth confusion. In Mr. J. G. Watson's List of Malay Plant Names (Malayan Forest Records, no. 5, 1928) the name kepayang is shown to have a different application in Sarawak.

kerabu, ascribed to several unlike plants: in 1227 it is a Lauraceous plant, appearing to be *Lindera selangorensis*.

kerak (the particles of food which stick to and make dirty a cooking-pot) gives a name to various plants, notably to Scrophulariaceous plants of *Torenia*, *Vandellia* and *Bonnaya*, known as **rumput kerak nasi**. In 966 *Torenia polyanthoides* carries this name. Among other plants to which rumput kerak-kerak has been assigned is *Staurogyne setigera*, and to name it thus is easily understood; but **rumput kerak-kerak** for *Hydrocotyle asiatica* appears unnatural, and perhaps is an echo of the Javanese name **kerok batok**.

kerakap denotes the inferior leaves on the betel vine, *Piper betle*, to which a medicinal value is attributed. The use of **kerakap sireh** in 1539 for *Floscopa scandens* seems questionable. Kerekap in 100 for *Flacourtia jangomas*, is for kerukup.

kerayong is a form of kedaong which belongs to *Parkia*, but has become a name for various plants among the Malays, e.g. a *Peltophorum*,—463. **KerANJI kepayang** appears in Mr. Watson's list for *Cynometra*, and in this case the second half of the word is a confusion (see kepayang above) with kerayong or kedaong.

kerekoh or **kerukup**, *Flacourtia jangomas*,—104. Kerekap may be used at times for kerukup.

keremak, small herbaceous plants, among which is *Alternanthera sessilis*,—1167–1168. The country folk of Kedah say **kereman** for keremak. In Java the name becomes keremi.

keremak batu, *Hygrophila quadrivalvis*,—1018.

kerenan, certain species of the Euphorbiaceae, including *Briodelia stipularis* and *B. monoica*,—1262–1263.

keretok babi, *Uraria crinita*,—405–406.

kerjak, *Zingiber ? officinale*,—1466, a Sakai name.

kesimbuk and **kesimbukan**, *Saprosma*; in 761 for *S. ternatum*. In Java the name is applied to *Paederia foetida*, which has similar uses.

kesum, certain species of *Polygonum*; in 1170–1171 for *P. minus*.

ketapi or **kechapi**, *Sandoricum nervosum*,—272, a name which extends eastward to Madura.

ketumbek, **ketumbak** or **ketumbit**, *Leucas* in Malaya, but is applied to a few other herbaceous plants used like it for poulticing. In 1155–1158 it is *L. zeylanica*. Its origin is Indian apparently, but not via Sanskrit.

pokok kipas (fan plant), *Belamcanda chinensis*,—1503, on account of the arrangement of the equitant leaves; and for the same reason *Philydrum lanuginosum*.

kopok, *Anplectrum divaricatum*,—578.

korat nasi, *Desmodium capitatum*,—416.

korat tanah, *Uraria lagopoides*,—410.

kotum, *Mitragyne speciosa*,—656.

bunga kuau chermin (peacock-pheasant flower), *Peristrophe tinctoria*,—1054.

kuat, a well-established name for *Archytaea VahlII*,—117.

kuku (a claw):

kuku gerda (Garuda's claw), *Sida sp.*,—146, an unreasonable name.

kuku singa (lion's claw), *Abroma augusta*,—186.

kuku tupai (squirrel's claw), *Caesalpinia bonduc*,—472.

This name is used for other species of *Caesalpinia* also.

kulau, *Cnestis ramiflora*,—367.

ubat kulit (skin medicine), *Jussiaea repens*,—604.

akar kum papan, *Vitis novemfolia*,—314. Kum is doubtless for lakum, a noun applied to *Vitis*, and papan means a plank, this species having a flat stem.

kunchor or **kunchow** is not a form of kunchur, the very well-known name for *Kaempferia galanga*, but is a local form of **gunchiak** or **gunchian**, *Antidesma ghaesembilla*,—1309–1310.

kundor, in Malay and Sundanese, and changed but little in some other languages of Malaysia, *Benincasa cerifera*,—622.

kunyit, a word connected very intimately with kuning (yellow), and denoting the turmeric plant, *Curcuma domestica*,—1435–1439, and as **kunyit terus**, *Zingiber officinale*,—1455–1457.

kunyit bolai or **kunyit bonglai**, *Zingiber Cassumunar*,—1471–1475.

kunyit terus hitam (black turmeric), *Zingiber Ottensii*,—1477–1479.

kunyit terus merah, *Zingiber Cassumunar*,—1470. Berkunyit, q.v., means the plant which is as it were of turmeric. **ubat kura bengkak** (medicine for fever with inflammation), *Cinnamomum javanicum*,—1218.

ubat kurap (ringworm medicine) in 1047 is *Rhinacanthus communis*, and **ubat kurap bukit** is an undetermined related plant,—1059.

labu ayer, *Cucurbita pepo*,—623, a well-known name.

lachang, *Setaria plicata*,—1603. As lanchuran this name in Java indicates several other grasses.

lada (pepper, but not strictly; for it is applied to several other aromatic and sharp-tasted plants). Duplicated as **lada-lada** or **lelada** (bastard pepper), it is a general name for the genus *Ervatamia*,—910.

lada barau (barau bird's pepper), *Brucea sumatrana*,—256.

lada hitam hutan (black jungle pepper), *Smilax sp.*,—1535.

- lada hutan (jungle pepper), *Goniothalmus macrophyllus*,—40.
 lada pahit (bitter pepper), *Brucea sumatrana*,—251–257.
 lada-lada, *Ervatamia malaccensis*,—910.
 batang lada (stick pepper), *Ervatamia peduncularis*,—909.
 kayu lada (wood pepper), *Ervatamia cylindrocarpa*,—911.
 lalang, Malay and Sundanese, for certain tall grasses, chiefly *Imperata arundinacea*,—1589–1590.
 pokok lalipan or pokok halipan (centipede plant), *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*,—1259, from the arrangement of the leaves and the curve of the stem; and used by suggestion as a medicine for centipede bites. It is also penawar lipan (centipede neutralizer),—1258.
 lampin badak or lampang badak or lelamping badak, *Clerodendron disparifolium*,—1084.
 lanchang, *Euphorbia hirta*,—1253.
 rumput lanchong, *Leptaspis urceolata*,—1608.
 langsung, *Lansium domesticum*, from Sumatra to Celebes,—274–276.
 langsung hutan (jungle langsung), *Erycibe ? aenea*,—938, the fruit having a slight resemblance to the langsung.
 larak or larat, usually applied to Anonaceae; but village Malays at times confuse it with jarak and lerek, q.v.
 larak, *Uvaria micrantha*,—17.
 larak api (fire larak), *Melodorum ? lanuginosum*,—50–51.
 larak hutan (jungle larak), *Polyalthia hypoleuca*,—36.
 larak kucing (cat's larak), *Oxymitra latifolia*,—45; also akar larak, an Anonacea, undetermined,—58.
 lawang enters into the names of aromatic substances such as mace, bunga lawang, and cinnamon bark, kulit lawang. It is widely used in plant-names in Malaysia. In these pages lawang kecil is *Cinnamomum javanicum*,—1219 and kayu teja lawang in *Cinnamomum ? iners*,—1217.
 lawang hutan, given for *Zizyphus ? Kunstleri*,—297, is a name to be accepted with caution; and lawang ascribed to an *Anona* is a mistake for lonang, see nona.
 legundi or lenggundi, sanskritic, *Vitex trifolia*,—1100–1108. Its use extends to Celebes and Java and the Philippines; but the Malays are apt to admit a number of plants similar to the *Vitex* into their genus legundi.
 leguni, not to be confused with legundi, but, judging by the plants to which it is applied, belonging to the group of names around seliguri, q.v. In 132 it stands for *Sida rhombifolia*, and in 419 for *Desmodium gyrans*.
 lekek or likir, *Amorphophallus* and its allies, which make a part of the food of the jungle tribes. *Arisaema* is included,—1566.
 lelayang (the swallow-like plant, from the shape of the leaves on its climbing stems), *Adenia ? populifolia*,—607. It is

to be remembered that kepayang might suggest lelayang, for a climber with some characters in common with *Hodgsonia capniocarpa*, such as *Adenia* is.

lelemak, see lemak.

lelimau, see limau.

lemak (fat), a word used in the names of various plants, like minyak (oil).

lemak batu (rock lemak), *Didymocarpus crinita*,—977, and *Cyrtandra pilosa*,—981.

lemak ketam (crab's fat), *Melochia corchorifolia*,—179–182.

lemak pahit (bitter fat), *Millettia sericea*,—395.

lemak-lemak or **lelemak**, *Connarus oligophyllus*,—356.

lembegah, **rembegah** or **rameya**, *Calotropis gigantea*,—923–924.

paku lemiding, or **lemidi**, or **memiding**, or **miding**, the climbing fern, *Stenochlaena palustris*,—1643–1646.

lempedu or **hempedu** (gall):

lempedu tanah (ground gall), *Curanga fel-terrae* (C. amara),—967–969.

lempoyang, certain species of *Zingiber*, which are more aromatic than the common ginger. In 1480 it is *Z. aromaticum*.

lempui, *Zingiber ?chrysostachys*,—1481, for lempoyang.

lengkuas, **lengkuwas**, **lengkuwa** and **lengkanan**, well-known names for the genus *Languas* (Alpinia):

lengkuas kechil (little lengkuas), *Languas conchigera*,—1486.

lengkuas padang (field lengkuas), the same,—1487.

lengkuas raya (big lengkuas), *Languas ?scabra*,—1491.

lengkuas, both *Languas Galanga* and *L. scabra*,—1489–1491.

lengkanan, *Languas ?conchigera*,—1488.

leniyah, apparently = *neriah*, *Canarium*,—31. **Lenia berok** has been recorded for the unrelated genus *Xanthophyllum*, and in that case must be regarded as a mistake for minyak berok.

lerak, the Marantaceous genera *Phrynium* and *Stachyphrynium*, a name liable to be confused with larak, q.v. In 1496 it is *Stachyphrynium Jagorianum*, and as **lerak tikus** (mouse or little lerak) apparently *S. parvum*,—1497.

lerhor, *Apama corymbosa*,—1180, a Sakai name.

lerkuang, *Hyptis suaveolens*,—1127.

letup-letup, a name for *Physalis*, because its berry is 'shut up' within its calyx. Secondarily for *Passiflora foetida* on account of the resemblance in the fruit. In 955–957 it stands for *Physalis minima*.

kayu lichin (smooth wood), *Psychotria* sp.,—750.

lidah (a tongue):

lidah buwaya (crocodile tongue), *Allomorphia malaccensis*,—563, and *Sansevieria zeylanica*,—1520.

- lidah kucing** (cat's tongue), *Anplectrum divaricatum*,—578.
rumput lidah rimau (tiger's tongue grass), ?*Paspalum* sp.,—1597.
- lidah tiong** (bulbul's tongue), *Hedyotis hispida*,—687–688.
- limau** (a Citrus fruit):
limau besar (big citrus), *Citrus decumana*,—250.
limau hantu (ghost's or wild citrus), *Citrus hystrix*,—242.
limau kapas (cottony lime), *Citrus medica*, var.,—248.
limau mata kerbau (buffalo-eye citrus), *Citrus medica*,—249.
limau nipis (thin-skinned citrus), *Citrus aurantifolia*, the true lime,—243–247.
limau pagar (hedge citrus), *Atalantia Roxburghiana*,—241.
limau-limau or **lelimau** (bastard citrus), in 59 is used for one of the Anonaceae, possibly quite irregularly.
- lipah** (perhaps meaning spreading, of a poultice), *Polytrema vulgare*,—1048.
- lok kemala hakim**, a grandiloquent substitute for the somewhat vulgar rumput tahi babi (pig's dung grass). Lok apparently stands for lolok (pearl) and the whole name means the physician's talismanic pearl. The plant thus named is *Adenostemma viscosum*,—786.
- lonang**, *Anona reticulata*,—27. **nonah** is the usual word, and is nearer to the original Mexican than lonang. Logan, three-quarters of a century ago, recorded the intermediate **lonah**.
- lortan haji**, in 400 denoting *Dalbergia tamarindifolia* and in 1299 *Breynia reclinata*. Dr. K. Heyne states that **lorogan haji** in Java is an *Equisetum*.
- ubat luka** (wound medicine), *Canthium horridum*,—738.
- lumbah, lemboh and lembu**, *Curculigo*, becoming **lemba** in Sundanese, and extended to various terrestrial orchids. In 1500–1502 it stands for a plant which almost certainly is *C. latifolia*.
- kayu lumbor**, *Alsodeia Kunstleriana*,—88, perhaps for lampar = spreading.
- kayu lupa dahan** in 854 stands for *Ardisia colorata*. Mr. Watson records the name for *Arthrophyllum ovalifolium*, and the two are only similar in dimensions.
- pokok lutut ayam** (the fowl's knee-joint tree) in 1017 stands for *Hygrophila quadrivalvis*. Mr. Watson records the name for the very unlike plants *Ardisia lanceolata* and *A. Ridleyi*.
- luwi**, 1115, seems to be a *Vitex*.
- mahang**, for *Macaranga* in the Peninsula and in southern Sumatra. It is rarely used for plants of another genus, but in 1338 denotes the allied *Mallotus floribundus*. In 1348–1351 it stands for *Macaranga triloba*, *M. Griffithiana*, and *M. incisa*.
- maharaja lela**, certain Euphorbiaceae, e. g. *Trigoniastrium hypoleucum*, and in 1361 *Baliospermum axillare*.

mahmud pantai, for **maman pantai**, q.v.

maja or **manja** (from the Persian) enters into the names of several well-known *materia medica*. **Maja pahit**, which should designate the dried mature fruits of *Terminalia chebula*, is *Apama corymbosa* in 1181.

malapari, *Pongamia glabra*, in the Peninsula and in Sumatra. In 462 another tree of the same family, Leguminosae, namely *Afzelia retusa*. In 398 what appears to be *Millettia Hemsleyana* is called **mempari**, which must be considered as an attempt at the same name.

mala pudak, *Peristrophe tinctoria*, 1056. **Pudak** is perhaps for **puding**.

mali-mali or **memali**, species of *Leea*, and some other plants. In 317–321 it stands for *Leea gigantea*, *L. ? sambucina*, and *L. Curtisii*. Its application in 1124 to *Ocimum basilicum* is probably erroneous.

maloh, see **melor**.

rumput malu-malu or **memalu** (the modest grass), *Mimosa pudica*,—482–485.

maman in Malaya and **mamang** in Java is *Gynandropsis* and species of *Cleome* similar to *Gynandropsis*. **Maman** may designate the wild *G. pentaphylla*,—84–85, as well as the showy garden *G. speciosa*: when it is desired to distinguish the two the former becomes **maman hantu** (ghost or wild **maman**). **maman pantai** (**maman** of the edge of the forest) is *Cleome viscosa*,—79, and **mahmud pantai**,—82, is a distortion of it.

maman kurai in 973 is *Aeschynanthus ? marmorata*.

mambul, *Millettia sericea*,—396–397.

manggis, *Garcinia mangostana*, the mangosteen,—108. Of its genus no species more nearly resembles it than *G. Hombroniana*, and this is **manggis hutan** (wild mangosteen),—107. Rarely is the name **manggis** extended beyond these two, but in **tampang manggis**,—112, we have an unidentified *Garcinia*.

mangun-mangun, **magun-magun**, **bangun-bangun**, **be-bangun** and **membangun**, *Coleus carnosus*,—1129–1131. The variability of the name shows that it is not a common one in the mouths of Malays, and not understood. It appears also as **raja bangun**.

mata (an eye):

mata ayam (fowl's eye, from the round red berries), *Ixora sp.*,—717, and *Ardisia crenata*,—858–862.

mata etek (duck's eye), *Ardisia oxyphylla*,—851–852.

pokok mati hidup (death to life tree). In 1518 applied to *Stichoneuron caudatum*. The name has been recorded also for *Aneilema* and *Portulaca*.

- matichang** (doubtless for mati chaching, meaning death to worms), *Mezoneuron sumatranum*,—465.
- maya-maya** or **memaya**, some Euphorbiaceae. The meaning of the word has not been recognized. It is recorded for *Mallotus floribundus*,—1341-1342, and elsewhere for a *Macaranga* and a *Sapium*. **mayang-mayang** or **mema-yang** (the plant with sheaths) is quite a different name.
- mechanduk** (? for mengjanggot), *Paramignya* sp.,—238.
- medang** (a laurel and any similar tree):
- medang**, *Litsea amara*,—1224, and *Lasianthus villosus*,—757.
- medang ketiwang**, *Evodia malayana*,—217.
- medang melukut** (rice chaff medang), *Sida carpinifolia*,—145.
- medang ubat bisul** (boil medicine medang), *Uvaria* sp.,—19.
- medang punggok** (brown owl medang), *Beilschmiedia pahangensis*,—1209.
- medang salah** (? false medang), the same,—1206, and also *Uvaria purpurea*,—12.
- medang sa-nanak** (pustule medang), *Uvaria* ? *purpurea*,—14.
- medang sera**, *Beilschmiedia* ? *pahangensis*,—1210.
- medang teja**, *Cinnamomum* sp.,—1223.
- melada** (peppery), *Capparis micracantha*,—86, and *Brucea sumatrana*,—251. Compare some of the uses of lada.
- melian**, ascribed to three quite unlike plants. In 1008 it is *Thunbergia laurifolia*.
- melor, meloh** and **maloh**, jasmine and chiefly *Jasminum Sambac*,—886-892.
- melor hutan** (wild jasmine), *Canthium aciculatum*,—739, which has suggestively similar flowers.
- melor susun** (chaplet jasmine), *Jasminum Sambac*.—886.
See susun.
- memali**, see mali-mali.
- memalu**, see malu-malu.
- memaya**, see maya-maya.
- membangun**, see mangun-mangun.
- membatu**, for a dozen diverse trees. **membatu puteh**, *Geunsia farinosa*,—1063.
- memechah mangkok**, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—666.
- memidin**, see lemiding.
- mempari**, see malapari.
- mempat** and **mempitis**, *Cratoxylon*,—98.
- mempelas**, *Delima sarmentosa*, and its close allies. It is *Delima sarmentosa* in 1-5, *Tetracera Assa* in 7, and *T. fragrans* in 8. In the form **ampelas** and as **ampelas lichin** (smooth mempelas) it is *T. Assa* in 6.

mempoyan, empoyan, or poyan is properly *Rhodamnia cinerea*, as in 524–527; but at times is used for other plants.
memputri, probably for **meroyan putri**, *Glochidion sericeum*,—1294.

menangkuh, *Gironniera hirta*,—1364. Perhaps it should be **mengungkai**, meaning (the medicine) for unloosening (from possession).

mendalu, see **dedalu**.

mengala hutan, *Polyalthia Beccarii*,—35.

mengkirai for *Trema amboinensis*,—1363, seems to be well known. Its use for *Ilex cymosa*,—287, is apparently in error, **mesira** being meant.

mengkuang, *Pandanus* and certain species of the sedge *Mapania* which possess sufficient resemblance. Of the pandans it usually denotes the large species, which are the more useful, and this is interesting as they are those least like Mapanias, except in not being sought for scent. Two species of *Pandanus* are mentioned in the pages above, neither precisely determined, one,—1561, seemed to be *P. Klossi*, and the other,—1562, called **mengkuang prah**, seemed to be *P. aurantiacus*.

mengkudu, *Morinda*, known to the eastward as far as the Moluccas,—723–735. Of the two Malayan common species that which is in gardens and village shrubberies, *M. citrifolia*, is **mengkudu besar** (big mengkudu), and that always wild, *M. elliptica*, is **mengkudu kecil** (little mengkudu).

menhim, *Hullettia dumosa*,—1389, a Sakai name.

menjarang, or **penjarang** or **jarang-jarang**, *Cyathula prostrata*,—1162. **nyarang** in 1163 stands for **jarang**, and is the same plant.

menkubong, *Macaranga megalophylla*,—1347.

mentiong, recorded hitherto only for certain plants of the Rubiaceae; but in 466 it is attached to *Mezoneuron sumatranum*.

mentiyaga malam (? **mentiyaram malam**), *Santiria longifolia*,—267.

merajah or **meraga**, a name belonging to *Canthium didymum*; but **merajah santah** in 1308 denotes the unlike *Sauropus parvifolius*.

rumput **meranti**, *Physalis minima*,—956.

merbau denotes certain trees of the Leguminosae: in 362–363 is used for what appears to be a *Rourea* of the family Connaraceae somewhat similar in foliage.

merensa, *Connarus oligophyllus*,—355.

meriding or **meridin**, *Didymosperma hastata*,—1556–1557. This, more familiar as **beridin**, is usually *Caryota mitis*, which is not dissimilar.

meriku, ? *Salacia grandiflora*,—293.

meringan, *Desmodium gangeticum*,—417. Mr. Watson has recorded **ingan** as the name of an undetermined *Desmodium*.

meroyan is used in Pahang for any of the 'rempah ratus' or hundred ingredients which are infused for the dosing of a woman after child-birth: elsewhere the word is not used quite so freely. In the pages above the following are named:

meroyan angin (wind meroyan), ? *Xylopiya malayana*,—52.

meroyan berok (baboon meroyan), *Globba aurantiaca*,—1420.

meroyan dawai (wiry meroyan), *Taenitis blechnoides*,—1641.

meroyan kabut (weariness meroyan), *Chailletia Griffithii*,—279.

meroyan kerbau (buffalo's meroyan), *Didymocarpus crinita*,—978.

meroyan kuching (cat's meroyan), *Hedyotis capitellata*,—679–680.

meroyan otak, *Uvaria purpurea*,—13.

meroyan paku (fern meroyan), *Taenitis blechnoides*,—1641.

meroyan panas (hot meroyan), *Cyrtandra pendula*,—980.

meroyan puteh (white meroyan), *Hedyotis capitellata*,—678.

meroyan puteri (princess' meroyan), *Phyllanthus frondosus*,—1290.

meroyan sakat (vexation meroyan), *Psychotria stipulacea*,—749.

meroyan siamang (ape's meroyan), *Languas ? melanocarpa*,—1492.

meroyan ungu (purple meroyan), *Anonacea*,—55.

mertajam, *Erioglossum edule*,—324–326; **terajam**,—327–328, is the same.

merulai, an unusual form of bolai, q.v., for *Oroxylum indicum*,—993.

mesai kuching (cat's whiskers) is often given to the garden plant *Orthosiphon stamineus*: but in 774 it is given to *Ageratum conyzoides*.

mesepat, certain species of *Macaranga*, e.g. in 1354 it is *M. denticulata*. From *Macaranga* it may be extended to the allied genus *Mallotus*, e.g. *Mallotus macrostachyus*,—1330; and as **mesepat hitam** (black mesepat) denotes *Mallotus cochinchinensis*,—1335.

mesirah, *Ilex cymosa*,—285–286, and by extension for several other woody plants. By way of distinguishing *I. cymosa* among them it is **mesirah bukit** and **mesirah puteh**.

kayu **metah**, *Anplectrum glabrum*,—577.

metimun (the plant which bears cucumbers), *Cucumis sativus*;

metimun tikus (mouse or small cucumber-bearer), *Cyclea laxiflora*,—74.

mian batu, *Labisia pothoina*,—847: the name came from a Sakai, whose 'mian' may have represented meroyan.

miga, *Dendrobium ? planibulbe*,—1408, perhaps for daun **mekga** (ulcer leaf).

minyak (oil):

minyak berok (baboon's oil), a well-known name for the species of *Xanthophyllum*,—93.

ubat mulas (colic medicine), *Clerodendron serratum*,—1088.

mumah lapan, *Homalanthus populifolius*,—1362. **moya**, a similar name to mumah, has been ascribed to this plant.

muntah bumi (vomit of the world), *Eurycoma longifolia*,—266. This plant has a great reputation among occult remedies and such a name as the above is a consequence:

petala bumi (layers of the world) is of the same nature. Apparently both are rare.

murah, *Conocarpus* sp.,—1387.

nadoh, *Alsodeia* sp.,—90.

naga buwana (dragon of the world) and **naga jimat** (talisman dragon), names not uncommon for *Phyllanthus pulcher*,—1274–1284.

nanas hijau, a green pineapple, *Ananas comosa*,—1513. The word nanas came from America.

angka, *Artocarpus integra*,—1379–1380, used throughout most of Malaysia: in 1381–1382 as **angka bubor**. The

sour-sop, *Anona muricata*, may also be called angka.

angka kerbau (buffalo's angka) in 1333 seems to be *Mallotus macrostachyus*.

nasi (cooked rice): **nasi-nasi** a name for a number of plants, perhaps given for diverse reasons. In 872–873 it is given to

Sideroxylon ferrugineum. **nasi-nasi betina**, or in brief **nasi betina** in 73, is *Stephania rotunda*.

nenering, apparently for a *Caesalpinia*,—476–477.

nerapi, *Glycosmis*: in 219 for *G. puberula*.

neriah, *Canarium odoratum*, 30. Apparently the same word as **nyirah**, which is recorded for the allied *Uvaria purpurea*.

nibong, *Oncosperma tigillaria*, and in 1555 for the very similar *O. ? horrida*.

nilam, the patchouli plant, *Pogostemon* spp., and to a lesser extent some similar plants. In 1148–1149 *P. Heyneanus*,

and in 1132 apparently *Coleus carnosus*.

akar noh papan, and **akar noh keroh**, *Vitis Lawsoni*,—304–305.

nona kapri or **nonah kapri**, a completely accepted name for *Anona reticulata*,—25–26. **nona** had its origin in a Mexican word.

nullu api, a form of dedalu api or mendalu api; and in 1235 for *Loranthus ferrugineus*.

nyarang, menjarang, and penjarang, *Cyathula prostrata*,—1161–1163.

nyarang songsang, *Achyranthes aspera*,—1164–1165.

nyarum, see jarum.

nyior, the coconut, *Cocos nucifera*,—1550–1553.

nyireh, *Carapa*, a name extending to Java; as nyiri in 277–278 standing for *Carapa moluccensis*.

nyolang padang, *Archytaea VahlII*,—116: **iyang** and **riang** are more correct.

orang aring, *Eclipta alba*,—803; and in Java or Sumatra to certain other plants as well. As its origin is not evident to the Malays it is rather variable in form.

otak hudang: well known and applied to *Buchanania sessilifolia* and *B. lucida*. In 351 it is the latter.

pagar anak is more particularly *Ixonanthes reticulata* than any other tree, but is applied to several woody plants; in 32–33 it is *Desmos chinensis* and perhaps another *Desmos*.

paha ayam (fowl's thigh, probably from the colour), *Peristrophe acuminata*,—1052.

pahliman (? for peliman), *Sida rhombifolia*,—138.

daun pakan, a name for various climbers, which make the woof (pakan) of the forest. In 302 for *Vitis cinnamomea*.

pakma, *Brugmansia Lowii*,—1186. A century ago Blume described as *Rafflesia patma* a Javanese parasite of the same order as this *Brugmansia*, the name *patma* being Javanese for it. To hear in 1924 from the mouth of a Sakai in the hills above Tapah essentially the same word applied to an allied plant, was most interesting. European botanists rarely see these parasites because it is only just at the time of flowering when they can be observed; but doubtless the Sakai who live year by year in the forests are very familiar with them, and need to name their 'pakma' oftener than at first sight seems likely. The distribution of these two names should be worked out.

paku (a fern): unqualified the word may denote that fern which is most eaten by the Malays, namely *Anisogonium esculentum*,—1630. In 1632 it is ?*Nephrodium heterocarpum*.

paku batu (rock fern), *Selaginella illustris*,—1670.

paku gajah (elephant or big fern), *Angiopteris evecta*,—1650–1651.

paku jambul merak (peacock's crest fern), *Selaginella atro-viridis*,—1664.

paku lemidang, see lemidang.

paku lipan (centipede fern), *Blechnum orientale*,—1627.

paku mega (fleecy cloud fern), *Adiantum lunulatum*,—1625.

paku memiding, see lemiding.

paku merak (peacock's fern), *Selaginella caudata*, *S. Wallichii* and *S. Willdenowii*.

paku miding, see lemiding.

paku rāgi (? painted fern), *Ceropteris calomelanos*,—1640.

paku roman (stubble fern), *Ceratopteris thalictroides*,—1649.

paku siap-siap, *Adiantum caudatum*,—1626.

paku sisek (scale fern), *Adiantum lunulatum*,—1625.

paku tanjong (headland fern), *Anisogonium esculentum*,—1631.

pala, the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*,—1205; buah pala, the nut and bunga pala, the mace.

pala hutan (wild nutmeg) is in 296 used for *Zizyphus*? *Kunstleri*, probably in error for **pialu hutan**.

palas, all palms of the genus *Licuala*. In 1559 it stands for *L. triphylla*.

rumput palis (grass that is shy, perhaps from the attitude of the flowers), *Labisia pothoina*,—845.

panak belongs to *Tetramerista glabra*: **panak rimba** in 239 is *Paramignya* sp.

panas belukar, *Calophyllum*? *Kunstleri*,—113.

panchis-panchis, *Polygonum barbatum*,—1176.

pandan, *Pandanus* spp. and sometimes *Dracaena* spp. No. 1563 is an undetermined *Pandanus*.

pandan bouw (scented pandan), *Pandanus* sp.,—1564.

pandan hutan (wild pandan), *Dracaena*? *conferta*,—1523.

patah bubul and **patah gogoh**, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—673–675.

patawali or **petawali**, *Tinospora crispa*,—63–65.

patiyang, or in Java **patikan**, *Euphorbia hirta*,—1251. The same name is applied in 138 to *Sida rhombifolia*, which is also **pahlimau**, perhaps irregularly.

patok tuwah in 1007 and 1011 is *Thunbergia laurifolia* and the extremely similar *T. grandiflora*: in 1014 it is *Ruellia repens* which has similar flowers but does not climb. As the last is an introduced plant, the name belongs to *Thunbergia*. It occurs also as **tuwah** and **ketuwah**.

patong urat (probably for patah urat, i. e. broken muscles, or else for tampong urat), *Dunbaria Scortechinii*,—374.

pebisi, *Acrostichum aureum*,—1648.

pechah periok (broken cooking-pot), species of *Ixora*, *Chasalia* and some allied plants of the Rubiaceae. The origin of the name is probably in the earthenware colour of *Ixora* flowers. In 712 it is *Ixora stricta* and in 718 an undetermined *Ixora*.

pedangit, *Coleus* sp.,—1147.

pedong, *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*,—1261.

pegaga, in Java **pegagan**, for *Hydrocotyle asiatica*,—628–632.

pekan. This word is not precisely fixed in usage, and pekan flowers may come from several sources, but chiefly the species of *Jasminum*, with white scattered star-like flowers, such as *J. bifarium*,—895, and *J. ?Curtisii*,—893. The flowers of *Azima tetraacantha*, because they resemble those of these jasmines, earn for it the name of pekan,—898. *Memecylon ?amplexicaule* obtains the name in 581: it has white flowers. In 139 the name is used for the quite dissimilar plant *Sida rhombifolia* which has yellow flowers.

pekan mata hari (sun pekan), *Gmelina ?villosa*,—1078, a name difficult to understand.

pekapa, *Euphorbia ?heterophylla*,—1249. Kapa is shivering and the plant is used to cure ague.

pelaga or in Java **kepulaga**, the Javanese round cardamon from *Amomum kepulaga* (A. cardamomum, *auctt.*, non Linn.), which is imported into the Malay Peninsula,—1482.

pelangas or **pelangeh** or **pelah**, usually species of the Euphorbiaceous genus *Aporosa*, in Malaya and also in Java. In the above pages its use,—874, for *Sideroxylon ferrugineum* seems to be a mistake.

pelah besar (big pelah), *Goniothalamus Scortechinii*,—42.

pelah kechil (small pelah), *Croton argyrratum*,—1325.

akar pelihara (the cherisher creeper), *Justicia* sp.,—1045.

pelong has two rather distinct applications: one to *Microstemon velutina*,—354, and the closely allied similar *Pentaspadon officinalis*; the other application to the tree *Vernonias*.

peluroh, *Ardisia ?Ridleyi*,—864, ascribed also to *Lepidagathis longifolia*.

pemati ulat, *Uraria crinita*,—408, indicating its use as an insecticide.

akar penak, *Ventilago ?oblongifolia*,—300.

penawar (the neutralizer), a word in the name of many simples; and though it may be used alone to indicate particular plants, there seem to be none really entitled to be called 'penawar' without a qualifying word. In the above pages *Portulaca pilosa* is designated penawar: it is a plant which the Chinese have encouraged in various parts of the Peninsula, and want of sufficient familiarity with it among the Malays might account for its inadequate name.

penawar demum panas (neutralizer of fever), *Leptonychia glabra*,—188.

penawar lipan (neutralizer of centipede poison), *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*,—1258.

penawar pahit (bitter neutralizer), *Eurycoma longifolia*,—264. This application is very well fixed.

penawar puteh (white neutralizer), the same,—263, and also *Gelonium glomerulatum*,—1360.

pencholan or **kecholan**, *Clerodendron disparifolium*,—1085.
pengechut, *Rourea humilis*,—359. Kechut = shrivelled, referring to the wrinkled pod.

penjarang or **menjarang** or **jarang-jarang**, *Cyathula prostrata*,—1161. The application of penjarang in 856 to *Ardisia colorata* seems to be an error.

penujuh, *Ixora ? stricta*,—714.

pepangil (the summoner, of spirits), *Clerodendron paniculatum*,—1096.

peparu, as applied by Malays, is probably used where there is something in their appearance suggestive of the lungs: all the plants so named are small, and all the names have been obtained in northern Perak:

peparu, *Ophiorrhiza communis*,—662–663; the fruit forked.

peparu bendang (peparu of wet rice fields), *Desmodium heterophyllum*,—413.

peparu hitam (black peparu), *Polytrema vulgare*,—1049.

pepara or **para-para** (sooty) is quite a different name, given to *Rhynchospora aurea* and other sedges very subject to the attacks of black fungi.

pepinang, *Leptaspis urceolata*,—1609. The name **rumput pinang** has been attributed to a sedge: *Leptaspis* is a grass.

perachet ulam. Perachet is a name of *Ervatamia malaccensis*. Perachet ulam (seasoning perachet) in 1083 is *Clerodendron disparifolium*. **pencholan** is a name for this *Clerodendron* and it is clear that the village Malay who used perachet ulam for it, ought to have said pencholan.

perah, a variety of climbers, a few shrubs, and it has been attributed to a sedge. In the last case perah is an error for pepara (see under peparu). Perah in 1229 is the climber *Illigera ? appendiculata*.

petai, the Malay flavouring got from *Parkia*, and so the species of *Parkia*, with a qualifying word for various allied plants:

petai belalang (grasshopper's petai) is several allied plants, including *Pithecolobium ? angulatum*,—490, and *P. clypearia*,—491–493.

petai-petai (bastard petai), is *Rourea ? similis* in 361.

petala bumi (folds of the world), indicating magic uses; and in 265 *Eurycoma longifolia*, or in 358 *Rourea humilis* (? by substitution).

petaling, *Ochanostachys amentacea*,—281–282. The Malays, however, are apt to give the name to several other trees with entire leaves and good timber.

petawali, **putarwali** or **patau wali**, *Tinospora crispa*,—63–65.
akar petek, *Drymoglossum piloselloides*,—1639.

piat, *Premna pyramidata*,—1075.

pinang, *Areca Catechu* and its fruit,—1542–1549. The name

pinang penawar or pinang which is the neutralizer (of poison) is applied to *Pinanga disticha* and *Actinorhytis Calapparia*, and pinang enters into the names of several other palms. It enters also into the names of several unrelated trees the fruits of which may be eaten by birds or animals; thus we get **pinang pergam** or pigeon's pinang, *Beilschmiedia pahangensis*,—1207 being one of them; and **pinang kera** or monkey's pinang, *Dioclea reflexa*,—385 being this. Again the word enters into the names of certain plants whose seeds are red, e.g. *Agelaea* and certain other members of the Connaraceae. **pinang baik** or excellent pinang is a name for certain trees with excellent timber; and any characters that they have in common with *Areca* are so indistinct that the origin of the name is obscure.

In 1207 *Maesa ramentacea* is kayu **pinang bujong**.

pinjarut, *Psychotria rostrata*,—742. *Penyarum* is perhaps the right word.

pipi keli (gills of keli fish) or **sisek keli** (scale of the keli fish), are names for *Pellionia Duvauana*, equally with **sisek teng-giling** (anteater's scale),—1391–1397.

pisang, a banana: **pisang-pisang** (sham bananas), the Anonaceae from the shape of the fruits. Of this family *Uvaria* sp. is **pisang-pisang keruing**. The use of pisang-pisang to denote the Anonaceae seems to be local.

pokok gajah beranak (tree of the elephant that is bringing forth), *Barringtonia acutangula*,—549.

popong appears to stand in 387 for a *Spatholobus*. The name as **popong raya** has been recorded for *Adinandra macrantha*, of the same family; but also for quite unrelated plants.

posok, for an undetermined Acanthacea,—1060.

puding, applied to several plants with variegated leaves, as *Graptophyllum hortense* and *Codiaeum variegatum*. This is so in Sumatra as well as in the Malay Peninsula. *Graptophyllum hortense* bears the name in 1057–1058. From a certain measure of resemblance *Justicia uber* obtains it in 1044. **puding hitam** is *Allomorpha alata*,—566. There is no obvious reason why *Maesa ramentacea* should bear the name as in 838.

pulai in Malay and Sundanese for *Alstonia scholaris* and allied species,—915–918. **pulai puteh** (white pulai) is *A. spathulata*.

pulasan, *Nephelium mutabile*,—339–342. But **akar pulasan** in 101 for *Flacourtia jangomas* is a name quite unexpected.

puleh stands for **sepuleh**, *Fagraea racemosa*,—928.

pulot (glutinous rice): **pulot-pulot** or **pepulot**, certain mucilaginous plants, that which most frequently bears it being

Urena lobata,—149. In 784 it is given to *Adenostemma viscosum*.

punai is the green pigeon, and the following two plants are associated in their names with it:

punai bintang, *Polyalthia sp.*,—37.

punai tanah, *Acrotrema costatum*,—9. Both names came from Bentong in Pahang.

putat, *Barringtonia*: **putat kedal** (putat used for the skin complaint called kedal), *Barringtonia racemosa*,—530.

raja (counter-sign for spells):

raja bangun, *Bryophyllum calycinum* in 500, but the name is apparently one of those for *Coleus carnosus*. See **mangun**.

raja beraleh (removing counter-sign), *Salacia sp.*,—295. Cf. **johong beraleh**.

raja kayu, *Dracaena congesta*,—1527. Other species of *Dracaena* share the name.

rambai, *Baccaurea Motleyana*,—1314–1315.

rambai kucing (cat's rambai), *Mallotus philippinensis*,—1343.

rambutan, *Nephelium lappaceum*. Several allied wild plants are called by the Malays **rambutan pachat** (leech's rambutan), both within the genus *Nephelium* and within the genus *Xerospermum*, and as well species of *Aglaia*, *Mischocarpus* and *Arytera*. In 1211 it is used for a plant really remote, namely *Beilschmiedia pahangensis*.

rami, *Boehmeria nivea*, and with a qualifying word, some other fibre plants. Its use as **rami buah** in 1267 for *Phyllanthus Niruri* came about by confusing the words amin and rami.

ranchang belongs to a few plants, e.g. *Smilax calophylla* and *Freycinetia malaccensis*, which are **ranchang besi** (iron ranchang). In 1417 *Tropidia curculigoides* is **ranchang hantu** (ghost or wild ranchang).

akar ratus or perhaps better **akar daun ratus**, from its hundred bracts), *Justicia bracteata*,—1042.

redani or **dani**, *Quisqualis indica*,—519–520.

remayong, *Basella alba*,—1179.

rembiga or **lembiga**, *Calotropis gigantea*: in 923 **remiga**.

ubat rennyut (medicine for the throbbing of a boil, &c.), *Hedyotis capitellata*,—669.

rengkoh, *Alsodeia echinocarpa*,—89.

renting, *Caesalpinia bonduc*,—468.

resam, an Arabic word meaning to delineate, which has become the common Malay name for the fern *Gleichenia linearis*,—1619–1624. This fern furnishes the native pens of Malaysia, and an export of them to India.

ubat restong (ulceration medicine) is a name which, erroneously as **ubat setong**, is used in the interior of Pahang for a

Menisperm,—78. **restong kelapa** is a well-established name for the species of *Ervatamia*, and other lacticiferous plants which are used in treating the disease restong; 914 is an *Ervatamia*.

riang or **riang-riang**, species of *Vitis* which have rather succulent stems. From the genus *Vitis* it is extended to the similarly succulent genus *Begonia*, but only in quite a limited degree. However, it is also used for some other plants. In 306–309 it denotes *Vitis repens* and *V. hastata*, and in 624 *Begonia isoptera*.

ribu and **ribu-ribu**, used for quite diverse plants. **kayu ribu**, for instance, in southern Sumatra is *Anisophyllea disticha*, and in the Malay Peninsula *A. Scortechinii*. In 360 it is a *Rourea*, apparently *R. similis*, and in 365 it is the allied *Cnestis ramiflora*, the two being distinguished as male and female or big and little. *Rourea* and *Cnestis* do not possess any very obvious characters in common with *Anisophyllea*. Still more commonly **ribu-ribu** is used to indicate the ferns *Lygodium scandens* and *L. flexuosum*, and this is the case not only in the Malay Peninsula,—e. g. 1652–1658, but in Sumatra. In the Moluccas another fern *Helminthostachys* of very different appearance is called **ribu-ribu**. The applications of this name require further elucidation.

ru or **eru**, *Casuarina equisetifolia*,—1403. It is used as far to the eastward as the Moluccas.

rukam in the first place indicates *Flacourtia rukam*, as in 99, not only in Malay, but in Sundanese and Javanese. In the second place it means other species of *Flacourtia* and also sometimes, with a qualifying word, species of *Scolopia* and *Ximenia*.

ruku or **ruku-ruku**, primarily the basil, *Ocimum basilicum*,—1120–1121, but extended over several allied plants. However, its use for a *Lepisanthes*,—330, would seem to be an error.

rumput (a grass or a herb):

rumput anak temot (trembling child grass), *Borreria hispida*,—763.

rumput bukit (hill grass), *Fimbristylis miliacea*,—1582.

rumput bulu (hair grass), *Lophatherum gracile*,—1606–1607.

rumput jangat (glue grass), *Euphorbia thymifolia*,—1254–1255.

rumput lumor (poultice grass), *Ophiorrhiza singaporensis*,—664.

rumput rimau (tiger grass), *Mimosa pudica*,—485.

saga, of arabic origin, connected with the system of weighing by the use of the seeds of *Abrus* and *Adenanthera*. *Abrus* as the lesser is **saga kecil**,—370; and it is also **saga akar** (climbing saga), the other being a tree.

- daun **sa-hilai sa-tahun** (a leaf a year), a good descriptive name for *Aplostelis flabelliformis*,—1415.
- sakar**, apparently for a *Zizyphus*,—299.
- salah** (false):
- medang salah hutan**, *Melodorum ? fulgens*,—46.
 - rumput salah pemakai**, *Fimbristylis aestivalis*,—1581.
- salang suwang**, *Pentaphragma begoniifolium*,—832. Malays confuse salang and sulong (q.v.).
- salip**, *Scleria lithosperma*,—1585. **sialit** and **siamit** are names for sedges, which may have had a common origin with this; but **salip kechil** for *Coleus atropurpureus*,—1137, appears to be a mistake.
- samak** (tanning): kulit samak is generally the bark of species of *Eugenia* which can be used to tan. In 538 it is *E. polyantha*. There is a **samak penangok**,—454 in the above pages, and it is apparently *Dialium laurinum*.
- sambau**, *Eleusine indica* in Malay and Sundanese,—1605.
- sampur hantu**, *Sindora*,—461, extending beyond the Peninsula.
- sampu** (decline) is in the names of several plants used medicinally, e.g. *Coptosapelta flavescens*,—659.
- daun **sangsara** (anguish leaf), *Solanum verbascifolium*,—947.
- daun **sapenoh**, *Eurycles sylvestris*,—1511–1512, a plant to which magic properties are attributed.
- sapu leman** (Solomon's poultice), *Sida rhombifolia*,—144. It seems to be an unusual name.
- sausik**, apparently = **daun soksik** (rustling leaf), *Glochidion littorale*,—1291.
- sawai**, *Aeschynanthus* sp.,—974.
- sebalai** or **balai**, *Aralidium pinnatifidum*,—641–642, a well-known name; but the connexion between the plant and a building (balai) has not been made clear.
- paku **sebebeh**, apparently = the paku sebeneh of certain name-lists, *Drymoglossum piloselloides*,—1639 (beneh = seed).
- sebereteh** (the treatment for reteh, a skin-complaint), *Coptosapelta flavescens*,—654–660; and sebereteh kayu, *Fagraea racemosa*,—935.
- sebongbong**, *Elephantopus scaber*,—771.
- sebueh** (producing foam, a name used for several plants of very diverse appearances), for *Hedyotis capitellata*,—670. Other species of the genus receive the name.
- secherek** (for diarrhoea), see cherek.
- sedawai** (wiry), see dawai.
- seginting**, *Pothos scandens*,—1578, and *Codiaeum variegatum*,—1327.
- sejumbok**, *Plantago major*,—836.
- sekati lima** (blood money), as a plant-name *Aganosma mar-*

ginata,—920. Cantley's collector, Alvins, who wrote the name s'kacha lima, attributed it to *Clerodendron deflexum*. Again in 919 it is given to an *Urceola*. There is perhaps some interesting folk-lore regarding sakti or supernatural power behind it.

kayu **sekatok**, *Zanthoxylon hirtellum*,—218.

sekebah, attributed to three distinct plants. In 392 to *Milletia sericea*; in 1321 to *Croton caudatum*, and elsewhere than in these pages to *Indigofera suffruticosa*. The word indicates that the plant so called is used to induce perspiration in breaking fevers; and it is thus no true plant-name.

sekedok, *Ageratum conyzoides*,—776. It is interesting that this name appears to have in it the more or less obsolete word *kedadak* (see Wilkinson's Malay Dictionary).

sekembang, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—682 (? from *kembang*, indicating swelling up of mucilage by taking up water).

sekentut, *Lasianthus filiformis*,—758. See *kentut*.

rumput **sekepet burit**, *Kyllinga brevifolia*,—1579, in allusion to its use for diarrhoea.

sekeras akar, *Polytrema vulgare*,—1050.

sekinchah, *Leptonychia glabra*,—190.

sekinchut, *Uvaria* sp.,—20.

sekitam or **sekitan**, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—676–677.

sekobang, a name obtained at Raub in Pahang, for *Fagraea racemosa*,—931, and as **sekobang kechil** (little *sekobang*) for *Anaxagorea Scortechinii*,—38.

sekujah, *Eugenia lineata*,—536.

sela prawas, *Cinnamomum javanicum*,—1213. A Sakai name.

selada, *Psychotria montana*,—744–746. As the medicinal uses ascribed to this plant suggest those of *Ervatamia*, which is *lelada*, perhaps the *Psychotria* is a substitute for it.

selak kerebok, *Bauhinia ? Griffithiana*,—457. It suggests **tapak kerbau**, an excellent descriptive name from the leaves.

selaru (possessing kino), *Macaranga megalophylla*,—556.

seleguri, *Sida rhombifolia*, varying to *senanguri*, *senguri*, *senduri*, *china guri*, and *gettangguri*,—129–143.

selepat tungau (louse plaster), *Mikania scandens*,—773. Another use of this name is probably to be found in 943, *Ipomoea sagittifolia*, as **selepat tunggul**, which name is unlikely.

selimbar, a name for various Rubiaceae, &c., but in 1639 applied to the fern *Asplenium Nidus*.

selimbut, *Anona* sp.,—29.

selusoh, a generic name for all the drugs, medicines, and charms which the Malays use for facilitating delivery in child-birth. *Pygeum ? persimile* is given the name in 494.

- selusoh fatimah** = kachit fatimah, *Labisia pothoina*,—849. **selusoh semang** is *Melodorum lanuginosum*,—49, and *Leptonychia glabra*,—187.
- sembong, sembang, or semboh**, *Blumea balsamifera*,—822–829, and sometimes nearly allied plants. Sembong is used in many parts of Malaysia.
- sembor** (a medicine which is chewed to be spat over the patient): **rumput sembor batu** is *Pogonatherum saccharoideum*,—1592. This grass is called **rumput sumbu buota** in 1593, a name certainly corrupt.
- ubat semelit** or **ubat sembelit** (indigestion medicine), a name for many quite unrelated plants. Dr. K. Heyne in his list of plant-names for the Dutch Indies (Nuttige Planten Ned.-Indië, 1927, p. ccv.) quotes from Malaya two plants only under the name 'semilat', namely *Rourea fulgens* and *R. rugosa*. Others can be added, and in the pages above these are found:
- semelit**, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—672, and *Psychotria montana*,—745.
- semelit bayor**, *Croton argyratus*,—1326.
- semelit dadeh** (curds semelit), *Ficus alba*,—1376.
- semelit jalin** (Galen's semelit), *Abrus precatorius*,—371.
- semelit jangkar** (spreading semelit), *Dalbergia tamarindifolia*,—399.
- semelit jekok**, *Breynia discigera*,—1298.
- semelit papan** (plank semelit), *Conocephalus ? amoenus*,—1384.
- semelit patong**, *Phyllanthus pulcher*,—1286.
- semomah**, *Breynia rhamnoides*,—1305.
- semuleh**, doubtless an error for semelit, *Hedyotis capitellata*,—667–668.
- semuloh**, equally an error. In 1177 it stands for *Polygonum chinense*.
- semun**, certain epiphytic ferns, e.g. *Asplenium nidus*,—1628; and **semun bidadari**, *Platyserium coronarium*,—1642.
- semuru**, *Clausena excavata*,—231–233.
- semutêga**, *Coptosapelta flavescens*,—653.
- sena**, a word brought eastwards by the Arabs, and belonging to imported *Cassia* leaves. In Malaya and also in India it is common to say Mecca senna, by way of praise: moreover *Pterocarpus indicus*,—401, is also sena, but by abbreviation from **angšana**.
- senagu**, *Micromelum hirsutum*,—221.
- senaguri, senanguri** and **senduri**, see seliguri.
- senarong kambing**, *Ageratum conyzoides*,—777. The noun senarong compares the plant with *Helicteres* which is **men-darong**, or **narong**.

sendudok or **kendudok**, many *Melastomaceae*; it varies to **senudok**, **kedudok**, &c. The species of *Melastoma* have the first claim to it, especially *M. malabathricum*, *M. decemfidum*, and *M. polyanthum*,—558–562. In 565 it is given to *Allomorphia exigua* and in 574 to *Marumia nemorosa*. All the following, which possess the name with a qualifying word, belong to the *Melastomaceae*:

kedudok cherang (forest-opening sendudok), *Blastus Cogniauxii*,—567.

kendudok halus (slender sendudok), *Anplectrum sp.*,—579.

kedudok hutan (wild sendudok), *Allomorphia exigua*,—564; and also *Blastus Cogniauxii*,—567.

sendudok rimba (virgin forest sendudok), *Blastus Cogniauxii*,—568.

seniah, **seniyeh** and **senil**, *Ficus hispida*,—1369–1371.

sentawan, see *tentawan*.

sentol, *Sandoricum indicum*, used to the eastwards at least to Bali, and in the Malay of the further coasts,—268–271.

senyamok, *Guioa pleuropteris*, which is also **kelentit nyamok**,—348–349. **akar nyamok** seems to be unconnected and belongs to plants of the family *Connaraceae*.

senyarum, for *nyarum-nyarum*, see *jarum*.

sepang, the dye-wood and dye-plant *Caesalpinia sappan*,—475.

sepantan, *Desmodium gangeticum*,—418.

sepuleh (restorative) applied to two groups of plants. In the first place to species of *Fagraea*, which are trees or shrubs; and it is probable that a Malay when asked for *sepuleh* would present them. In these pages the name is applied to *Fagraea racemosa* in 927–934. Secondly, *sepuleh* is used as the name for certain orchids used in magic.

sepuleh, *Cymbidium Finlaysonianum*,—1413.

sepuleh dudok, ? *Plocoglottis porphyrophylla*,—1412.

sepuleh rumah (house *sepuleh*), *Dendrobium sp.*,—1410.

sepuleh tulang (bones *sepuleh*), *Dendrobium crumenatum*,—1409.

serai, the fragrant *Cymbopogon* grasses: **serai makan**, *C. citratus* which is used in food,—1594.

seranam, *Ruellia repens*,—1015.

serapat in Singapore and in Borneo denotes species of *Urceola*: but up-country Malays indicate by it a number of very different twining plants which are equally laticiferous.

serapat akar, *Hippocratea ? indica*,—289, *Salacia grandiflora*,—291–292, and erroneously as **sireh iput**, *S. flavescens*,—294, and also *Gnetum tenuifolium*,—1610.

akar serapat was not given to a climber at all, but to two trees, *Cratoxylon polyanthum*,—96, and *Ficus ? polysyce*,—

- 1375, the latter milky. Serapat, ascribed to *Alternanthera sessilis*,—1166, is regarded as an error for keremak.
- seranggat**, *Peliosanthes* sp.,—1519. Apparently this word appears as **serangga** in Wilkinson's Malay Dictionary.
- seredang** and **seregang**, the latter the more correct, *Trevesia cheirantha*,—639, and *Schefflera heterophylla*,—635.
- serengan**, several plants of the family Leguminosae, the chief among them being *Flemingia strobilifera*,—376–379. As **serengan hutan** (wild serengan) it may be *Uraria crinita*,—409, and as **serengan kechil** (little serengan) *Desmodium pulchellum*,—415. In 570 **serengan kerbau** (buffalo's serengan) it is used for the very unlike *Sonerila nidularia*.
- serengkong**, *Apama tomentosa*,—1183. Rengkong is the wind-pipe, and the name describes the long fruit.
- serikam**, *Urophyllum hirsutum*,—697.
- serugat**, *Tropidia curculigoides*,—1416.
- sesalang**, see **salang**.
- rumput **sesayang**, *Scleria* ? *multifoliata*,—1386. The name **sayang tikus** has been recorded for the grass *Leptaspis urceolata*.
- setandok** in 521 is for ? *Quisqualis*; but seems to be a misapplied name.
- setawar**, for several medicinal plants, but more for *Costus speciosus* than for any other, which is **setawar benar** (true setawar). *Kalanchoe laciniata*,—501–504, and *Bryophyllum calycinum* are setawar of second rank. **setawar** and **penawar** have a common root, but cover different groups of plants. In the above pages the following are mentioned:
- setawar bakar perah** (setawar for heating and squeezing). ? *Hippeophyllum Scortechinii*,—1406.
- setawar hutan** (jungle setawar), *Costus speciosus*,—1445.
- setawar kampong** (village setawar), *Kalanchoe laciniata*,—502.
- setawar padang** (field setawar), *Bryophyllum calycinum*,—499.
- setawar sakelian bisa** (setawar for all poisons), *Barleria lupulina*,—1022–1023.
- setawarular** (snake's setawar), *Peristrophe acuminata*,—1051.
- setebai** (for sechabai), *Piper* spp.,—1203–1204.
- setengok**, *Otophora resecta*,—333.
- setong** or **restong** (ulceration of the nose): **setong jundor**, *Henslowia buxifolia*,—1240.
- setumpok**, *Clerodendron fragrans*,—1097–1099.
- akar siak** or **akar siak-siak**, *Dianella ensifolia*,—1521. In Pahang the name may become **chi-chiak**,—1522.
- sialit**, sedges of the genus *Scleria*; in 1587 it stands for *S. suma-*

- trensis*: as **sialit dudok** *S. levis* in 1585. **Salip** seems to be a form of the word **sialit**.
- siamet gunung**, *Fimbristylis ? asperrima*,—1583. **Siamet** for **sialit**.
- sikjot**, *Aglaia salicifolia*,—273.
- sinai anjing**, *Leptaspis urceolata*,—1610.
- sireh**, the betel vine, *Piper betle*, several parts of which are considered medicinal; and the leaf is used as a wrapper for medicines. **kerakap** is a word for the inferior leaves which are medicinally used; and **tunas sireh**,—1201, denotes the young leaves. **Sireh** is also used in the names of other peppers.
- sireh dudoh**, *Piper sarmentosum*,—1200.
- sireh jehok gebil**, *Piper sp.*,—1202.
- sireh melayu**, *Piper betle*,—1193.
- sireh murai** (magpie-robin's sireh), *Piper ribesioides*,—1188.
- sireh pachat** (leech's sireh), *Piper caninum*,—1189.
- sireh rimau** or **sireh harimau** (tiger's sireh), *Piper porphyrophyllum*,—1194–1199.
- sireh rimau puteh** (white tiger's sireh), *Piper argenteum*,—1187. The village Malay seems at times to confuse plant-names beginning with **sisek** (a scale) with those beginning with **sireh**, as is certainly the case in the following:
- sireh nyireh**, *Ardisia sp.*,—867.
- sireh padang**, *Ardisia sp.*,—853.
- sireh puyu**, *Ardisia crenata*,—861.
- sisek** (a scale):
- sisek keli** (keli fish scale), *Pellionia Duvauana*,—1391–1393.
- sisek puyu** (puyu fish scale), *Ardisia sp.*,—866, and *Carallia suffruticosa*,—508.
- sisek tenggiling** (anteater's scale), *Pellionia Duvauana*,—1395–1397; *Elatostema sessile*,—1398; and *Desmodium triflorum*,—412. The last is sold in the drug-shops of Java as **sisek belok**.
- sitam**, *Anonacea*,—56.
- rumpit sitti fatimah** (our lady Fatimah's grass), *Labisia pothoina*,—844.
- songsong** and **susong**, *Combretum*: in 513–516 for *C. ? acuminatum*.
- sudu** (a spoon): **sudu-sudu**, a name for the succulent species of *Euphorbia*, of which the commonest in the Peninsula may be *E. neriifolia*,—1244–1248.
- daun sulaiman** (Solomon's leaf), *Hedyotis capitellata*,—665.
- sulong**, sometimes **sulang** or **salang**, and rarely **selang**, is a name belonging to the same group of Rubiaceae as **tulang-tulang** and **gading-gading**. It is clear from the association of these names that **sulong** and the other three names given

after it suggest teeth, mainly the rhinoceros' tooth of fabled medicinal value, though the fourth name means a cross, which is exactly what the flowers of Rubiaceae exhibit. The name is applied in 711 to *Ixora Lobbii*, and in 747 to *Psychotria stipulacea*. In the form **salang-salang** or **sesalang** (bastard sulong or tusk) it is a *Psychotria*, no. 748. **sulang rusa** (deer's tooth) is *Alangium uniloculare*.

suloi, *Cyclophorus acrostichoides*,—1635.

sumbu (a wick) is used in the names of some sedges and grasses; **sumbu buta** for *Pogonatherum saccharoideum*,—1595, may stand for sumbu badak (rhinoceros' horn), but this is not clear.

sungkai, *Peronema canescens*,—1116–1119.

suntang, *Chickrassia tabularis*. In 255 **suntang hutan** (jungle suntang) denotes *Brucea sumatrana*, both being fever medicines and having similar leaves.

susok (a spur): **susok ayam** (cock's spur), for certain spinous plants, in 235 for *Luvunga scandens*, in 236–240 for a *Paramignya*. But **susok ayam** in 906 for an *Ervatamia* is an error in which **susok** should be **susun**.

susu (breast): **susu rimau** (tiger's breast) for various fungi, and in 1674 for *Polystictus rhinocerotis*.

susun (arranged in rows), coupled with **kelapa** (a coconut) as **susun kelapa** for *Ervatamia*. In 907 *E. coronaria*, and in 913 an undetermined *Ervatamia*. Erroneously, apparently, it is ascribed to *Cnestis ramiflora* in 364; and twice **susok** was heard for **susun**.

tabar, a Sakai corruption of **setawar**, *Costus speciosus*,—1448. **pokok tadah mata hari** (tree which intercepts the sun), *Labisia pothoina*,—848.

tahi (dung) has two meanings when in plant-names—(1) of worthlessness, and (2) of habitat: the latter is the more usual, and the plants in which it occurs are village weeds:

tahi ayam (fowls' droppings), *Lantana aculeata*,—1061.

tahi babi (pigs' dung), *Adenostemma viscosum*,—779–792, and *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*,—1062.

kayu tajam lawang, *Cinnamomum ? iners*,—1217, for **teja lawang**.

taleb, fungus rhizomorphs,—1675, a Sakai name.

tambun tasek, **taman tasek**, **timba tasek**, **tinjau tasek**, **tenjal tasek**, **tinjal tasek** and **tunjat**, peculiar names for *Clerodendron serratum*, which is a plant of open country, not of lakes (tasek; but Wilkinson states that the original meaning of tasek was probably the sea),—1086–1094.

kayu tampal besi, see the next.

tampang for species of *Artocarpus* is a name which is known in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, and western Borneo: **tam-**

pang besi is apparently not of common origin with it, and is applied primarily to species of *Callicarpa*, e.g. *C. longifolia*,—1066–1070, and as **tampang besi merah** (red tampang besi), *C. cana*,—1072. **tampal besi** (tampal meaning plastering) is sometimes substituted; but with doubtful propriety. In 1288, *Phyllanthus ? reticulatus* is called kayu tampal besi, probably by a transfer of the name from *Callicarpa*.

tampin (leaf wrapper) belongs to several Euphorbiaceae, and is interchanged with **tampu**. In 1340 it is *Mallotus floribundus*. Sometimes **tampin** is substituted for **tempinis**.

tampong is sometimes used for **tampang**; but otherwise medically in **tampong urat**, which is *Dunbaria Scortechinii*,—372–375, and *Pueraria phaseoloides*,—383. **tampong tulang** is another plant name in which it means lameness.

tampu = **tampin** in **tampu hitam** and **tampu puteh** for *Macaranga tanaria*,—1353. But **tampu rengat** (tampu for gripes) seems to possess little in common: it is *Mezoneuron sumatranum*,—467, *Rubus alceifolius*,—496–498, and *Beilschmiedia pahangensis*,—1208.

tanding or akar **ding**, *Smilax myosotifolia*,—1533.

tangkai jerami, *Peristrophe acuminata*,—1053.

tapak (an impression):

tapak badak (rhinoceros' footprint), *Trevesia cheirantha*,—640.

tapak etek (duck's footprint), the same,—636.

tapak gajah (elephant's footprint), *Phyllagathis rotundifolia*,—573.

tapak leman (Solomon's seal), *Elephantopus scaber*,—772.

tapak murai (magpie-robin's footprint), *Justicia sp.*,—1046.

tapak rimau (tiger's footprint), *Trevesia cheirantha*,—637.

tapak sulaiman (Solomon's seal), *Elephantopus scaber*,—764–765.

tapuh, *Dracaena ? congesta*,—1528.

taring (a tusk): **taring pelandok** (mouse-deer's tusk), used very inconsistently. In 283 it is for *Gomphandra ? affine*.

tarum (indigo). In 391 for *Indigofera suffruticosa*. **tarum siam** (Siamese indigo) is appropriately *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*,—1019. In 975 as **tarum hutan** (jungle indigo) it stands for *Didissandra frutescens*, which is not a dye plant.

tasek pechuri, *Justicia Neesiana*,—1041.

te (tea), *Acalypha siamensis*,—1328, from which is made a kind of tea.

tebok seludang, descriptive of the leaf-sheaths, *Polygonum barbatum*,—1172–1175.

tebu (sugar-cane):

tebu kera (monkey's sugar-cane), *Forrestia gracilis*,—1541.

- tebu salah** ((false sugar-cane), *Saccharum arundinaceum*,—1592, and *Phragmites communis*,—1604. Because of its sweet root, *Albizzia myriophylla* is **akar tebu gajah** (elephant or big sugar-cane climber),—487.
- teja** (cinnamon). In 1212–1215 *teja* is *Cinnamomum para-neuron*; in 1216 *C. iners*; in 1221 *C. javanicum*; in 1228 for what appears to be a *Lindera*. As **teja betina** (female or small *teja*), *Neolitsea zeylanica*,—1226.
- telinak**, *Gnetum tenuifolium*,—1617.
- telinga** (an ear):
- telinga beruang** (bear's ear), *Thottea dependens*,—1185.
- telinga kerbau** (buffalo's ear), *Blumea balsamifera*,—815, and *Solanum verbascifolium*,—945.
- telor ayam** (fowl's egg), *Psychotria rostrata*,—741.
- tembaga suasa** is an alloy of copper and gold. **pokok tembaga suasa** in 1529 is *Smilax calophylla*, and **rumpun tembaga suasa** in 1504 is *Crinum asiaticum*.
- temberak hutan**, *Lasianthus oblongus*,—756, in reference to its foul smell; **akar temberak**, *Flacourtia jangomas*,—103.
- tembusu**, *Cyrtophyllum peregrinum*,—936, but applied differently in Sumatra, if the records are correct.
- temiyang**, *Phyllochlamys spinosa*,—1365.
- temu**, *Curcuma*. The kitchen *Curcuma* is *C. domestica*, **temu kunyit** or **temu kuning**. The medicinal temus are several:
- temu lawak**, *C. xanthorrhiza*,—1440–1441.
- temu lilin** (wax temu), *Curcuma sp.*,—1444.
- temu raya** (big temu), *C. ? xanthorrhiza*,—1442. In addition *Gastrochilus pandurata* is admitted as a temu under the name **temu kunchi**,—1431–1432. It seems that the Javanese use these plants to a greater extent than the Malays.
- tenjal tasek** or **tinjal tasek**, see **tambun tasek**.
- tentawan** or **sentawan**. A name given to certain climbing shrubs of diverse families, which envelop or capture (*tawan*) other plants. The name is obviously loosely understood. In 1385 it stands for *Conocephalus amoenus*; in 1383 it is altered into the form of **chentawan** and used for the same; and in 1386 it is used for *C. suaveolens*.
- tentulang**, see **tulang**.
- tepak**, perhaps for **larak**, *Melodorum cylindricum*,—47.
- tepeng**, *Desmos chinensis*,—34.
- tepus** (the gingerworts): Malay and Sundanese, and farther east changed into **tepu**.
- tepus belalah**, *Languas sp.*,—1494.
- tepus haliya**, *Zingiber spectabile*,—1467.
- tepus hinggap** (perched tepus, an epiphyte), *Hedychium ? longecornutum*,—1421.

- tepus sa-helai sa-tahun** (a-leaf-a-year tepus), *Gastrochilus* *sp.*,—1433.
- tepus wangi** (fragrant tepus), ? *Elattariopsis* *sp.*,—1485.
- terajang, teradang, and derajang.** Species of *Lepisanthes*, including *L. Kunstleri*,—329–332, and perhaps *L. cuneata*. These names are closely similar to **mertajam**, which is the name of the allied *Erioglossum edule*, and is changed sometimes into **terajam**,—327–328. Moreover **terajang** has been recorded for the *Erioglossum*.
- terap**, the Artocarps which give bark-cloth. In 1378 for *Artocarpus Kunstleri*.
- terapi**, *Glycosmis puberula*,—220, probably for nerapi.
- teriak**, *Ficus callicarpa*,—1367.
- terong**, *Solanum*, and close allies, together with *Cyclea* in the Menispermaceae. It is difficult to appreciate the view which adds the latter to the former, but it is certain that *Cyclea* is regarded as a terong.
- terong asam** (sour relish terong), *Solanum ferox*,—948–950.
- terong kemang** (evil-spirit terong), *Cyclea laxiflora*,—75–76.
- terong pengar** (drowsy terong), *Datura fastuosa*,—958.
- terong pipit** (sparrow's terong), *Solanum torvum*,—951.
- terong puyoh** (quail's terong), *Solanum mammosum*,—952.
- terupong and kerubong**, *Panicum sarmentosum*,—1601.
- tetumpang**, the epiphytic fern, *Cyclophorus adnascens*, which takes its lodging (tumpang) upon trees,—1634.
- timba tasek and tinjau tasek**, see tambun tasek.
- tongkat ali** (Ali's crutch or support), *Eurycoma longifolia*,—258–261, and *Smilax calophylla*,—1530. The first is the more usual use. Both plants are used as tonics. **tukar ali** (Ali's substitute) was used for tongkat ali in one case.
- tuba**, intimately connected in Malay with poisons, and generally denoting the species of *Derris* such as *D. elliptica*,—404, which are the chief of fish poisons. With a qualifying word tuba is used to indicate other poisons, among which is **daun tuba**, *Diospyros Wallichii*,—884.
- tukar ali**, see **tongkat ali**.
- tukas or tukus**, a name for a few palms; in 1558 used for *Didymosperma hastata*.
- tukut takai or tuku takal or tukut takal**, a not uncommon name for *Croton caudatum*,—1323.
- tulang** (a bone):
- tulang daing** (dried-fish bones), in 510–511 indicates *Carallia suffruticosa*, evidently because the peculiar serrations of the leaf-edge suggest the lines of projecting ends of bones which make elevations down the shrunken skin; but the name also belongs to some plants of the Leguminosae and Connaraceae which have no such resemblance. **tulang-tulang** or

tentulang, meaning suggesting bones, has in Malay two applications: one, which is perhaps the older one, is to a group of Rubiaceous shrubs; the other is to plants with leaves or twigs which suggest the skeleton by their articulations such as *Euphorbia tirucalli*,—1256–1257, and the orchid *Vanda Hookeriana*,—1414. The use of **tentulang jantan** for *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*,—1260 is similar.

tulang-tulang is applied to a few Zingiberaceous plants also; but it is difficult to see why.

kayu tulang as used in southern Sumatra has again a different application.

tumboh (bursting), for *Clerodendron disparifolium*,—1080, when used to cause a gum-boil to burst.

tunas sireh, see *sireh*.

akar tunjok langit (pointing to the sky), *Helminthostachys zeylanica*,—1659–1661.

bunga tunjong is the Waterlily; but in 922 is applied to *Asclepias curassavica*.

tupoi darah (tupoi for bleeding), *Languas sp.*, 1495. Tupoi is a form of *tepus*.

tutup bumi (bung of the World), *Elephantopus scaber*,—769–770, as representing by its rosette of leaves the pentacle with which Solomon sealed the jinns underground.

tuwalang for large trees such as bees usually nest in, and not in the first place the name of any particular tree. Its use in 1296 for *Embelia pectinata* must be regarded as a mistake: **dulang** was intended.

tuwasah, *Gymnopetalum cochinchinense*,—613–614.

tuwauh, *Thunbergia laurifolia*,—1009–1010; **patok tuwauh** for the very similar *T. grandiflora*,—1011.

ubai etek or **aubi etek**, *Pouzolzia indica*,—1400. Ubai, from want of familiarity, is changed into **rubai** and **gubai** in Pahang.

ubat batok kering (dry cough medicine), *Corchorus capsularis*,—200.

ulan, climbers mostly of the family Convolvulaceae.

ulan pelandok (mouse-deer's ulan), *Merremia convolvulacea*,—941.

ulan raya (big ulan), *Merremia vitifolia*,—939–940.

ulan susu (milk ulan), *Pueraria phaseoloides*,—384.

ulan tapak pelandok (mouse-deer's footprint ulan), *Merremia umbellata*,—942.

uloh-ulai, *Clerodendron disparifolium*,—1082.

umbi peye, *Acrostichum aureum*,—1647.

urap (a cosmetic): **urap gundor**, *Rennellia paniculata*,—736, the name from a Sakai.

akar urat, *Combretum nigrescens*,—518.

